B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 81 BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 4, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Apr.	NALDERA. *		15,993
9th „	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th „	MALWA ..		10,941
19th „	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th „	MANTUA..		10,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st „	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st „	NALDERA		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,903
18th „	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA ..	7,241
7th „	MANDALA ..	8,246
11th July	DUMANA ..	8,600
25th „	MODASA ..	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE* ..	5,283
19th „	ALIPORE* ..	5,273
26th „	PERIM* ..	7,648
3rd May	KIDDERPORE * ..	5,334
6th „	SICILIA §	6,813
20th „	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th „	SOUDAN §	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
4th April ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi. 4 p. m.
5th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9 a. m
7th „	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
9th „	BANKURA .	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
19th „ ..	KAROA ..	East & S.Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	D	s
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	28th Mar.	9th April	
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th „	
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	10th „	24th „	
Genoa Maru	K. Cgawa	6785	16th „	30th „	
*SadoMaru	L. Nirei	5898	28th „	12th May	
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	18th May	1st June.	

* Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20579 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital ... Fls.60,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjiatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM & BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

WANTED
WANTED—Pushing and Influential DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS everywhere on a decent commission or salary or both to canvass Life and Marriage Insurance Policies of monthly premium of Rs. 2 and 1. No medical examination. Females insured on uniform premium. Marriage Policies are granted to minors through their Guardian. Maximum amount of claim payable under each Policy being Rs. 500 and 250 in 1st and 2nd classes respectively. For particulars, address HANSLOX LIMITED (Managing Agents, THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Insurance Department) Delhi.
2

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station,
AHMEDABAD.

MOTOR CAR
INSURE WITH
THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
MANAGING AGENTS,
M. KANJI & Co.,

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE

We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK
is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From	Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits	„	Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits	„	Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits ..	„	Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm	„	Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	„	Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	„	Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc. at moderate prices.

HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED as INSTRUCTOR, a B.E. on Rs. 150 p.m. Manager Civil Engineering College, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R10172

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS. Only experienced men need apply. THE SREEKANDA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, (N. Malabar).
A R10171

WANTED.—WORKS-clerk. Apply on Saturday between 10 a.m. and 12 noon to the Manager INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Rd., (off Jacob Circle).
A R10175

WANTED.—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be strong in English. Apply to the "MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle," with copies of testimonials and stating lowest salary expected.
A

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED.—A competent and Experienced SALESMAN for the Leather and Oil Cloth Department of Messrs. The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen, Mills, Ltd. Apply with testimonials stating past experience to: THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LTD., Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
A 19336

WANTED by a well-established Indian Insurance Company, CHIEF AGENT for Deccan and also for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—No. 5, Cuffe Parade, 3 small rooms, 2nd floor, rent Rs. 70, entrance from the rear S. R. SUBEDAR.
C R10165

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10173

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

TO LET.—Near Kennedy Bridge, Kennedy House, Rooms and separate blocks for ground floor. Apply PRANJIVANDAS thro. or Mulji Jetha Market, Bombakhana, Residence Tel. No. 21109. Shop 24400.
C R10167

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10063

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 223.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione.
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WILL any Hindu family (non-Vegetarian) supply one good meal at 8-30 night to a Bachelor, residing at Khetwadi. He is tired of Hotels. Apply sharp Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10174

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19209

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R10136

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL—Session begins in July, 1924. Offers a complete course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Apply for Prospectus enclosing one anna stamp, to THE PRINCIPAL, 12/1, Esplanade, East, CALCUTTA.
M R10003

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife Faust, Leila. May Middleton Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar. List free VALE OFFICE, (G) Pondicherry.
L R10147

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1989.

Agents for Punjab, Delhi, U.P. and N.W.F. Provinces,

Messrs. BHANAMAL GULZARIMAL,
Chaori Bazaar, Delhi.

On the Government List

THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS?
FEROZEPORE CITY

Manufactures Maida, Rawa, Sooji, Atta and Bran of the best quality. For samples rates and Agency terms apply to the Secretary, THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS, Ferozepore City, PUNJAB

Telephone No. 166 Telegrams:—Sutlej.
(Please refer this paper when ordering.)
T 19354

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola; Silk embroidered Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8-0. Pure hive collected Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. Real Kashmir embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 10. Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural Wool. Suit Length Rs. 12, Coat Length Rs. 9. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar.
T R10169

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Tom Hatten's dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Safe, cottage piano etc., at 67, Rebsch Street, Byculla on SATURDAY, 5th instant 2-30 p.m. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers. The property is on view.
T R10159

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as Heavy type Gear Lathes, Planning, Slotting and Shaping Machines, Universal Milling Machines, Pillars Drilling and Radial Drilling Machines, Cutter Grinders, Furnace Fans, Oil Engines, etc., at very reduced rates Apply sharp:—Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10139

PROFESSION.

AKSIR-I-HADGA OR ELIXIR FOR CHOLERA—Saves you from cholera's fatal attack. In reality our medicine is an elixir for cholera patients. None can surpass this medicine. It is the surest and most effective. Soon as it gets into the system it produces its marvellous effect, bringing recovery from death bed. Besides it is the best remedy for indigestion, Diarrhoea and other stomach confusions. Every house must have at least one bottle. No exaggeration. Try once and observe the result. Price Re. 1. MANAGER, DWAKHANA, MOINUSH-SHAFA QAZIYANA, Jaunpur.
P R10168

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—From Gamdevi Chandra Bhuvan, two AFRICAN PARROTS on Tuesday well versed in names of Hindu Gods and also talk well. Finder handsomely rewarded. Apply:—KATE, Zenith Pharmacy, Gamdevi.
PB R10177

PERSONAL.

WANTED THE PUBLIC TO KNOW that I, the undersigned have learnt with regret that my name has been associated by some of my enemies with the disloyal and unfair agitation which was conducted against H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi in connection with Shikar at Christmas time; I desire it to be known that while my religious convictions are unalterably opposed to the taking of life in any form, I strongly disapprove of the political turn which was given to the agitation and have in consequence resigned my membership of the Morvi Seva Samaj. KHIMCHAND ANOPCHAND MEHTA.
P 19366

A GENTLEMAN, aged 25 years, dumb and deaf has been missing from the 2nd instant from Ghatkopar. Description dark-brown complexion, height 5½ feet, and short size. Any one giving the trace of him will be handsomely rewarded. PRABHUDAS VALLABHDAS PATEL, c/o Chandulal Tulsidas Bldg., Ghatkopar, or Jain Manderwala Bungalow, No. 3, Valkeshwar Road, Bombay
10178

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "PENANG MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 3rd April from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of the TANGANYIKA TERRITORY:—
TWIN SCREW STEAMER, gross tonnage about 350.
Suitable for coastal buoy work, large beam required.
Economical Coal consumption—to steam not less than 1000' on bunker capacity.
Fitted with 2-5 ton derricks, Cabins for 4 passengers.
Dynamo lighting—Evaporator.
All details should be supplied including date of building.
Horse-power, boats, wireless, Lowest price for sale to be quoted.
Apply to:—
The CHIEF SECRETARY,
The Secretariat,
DAR-ES-SALAAM
Tanganyika Territory.
R10133B

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY GOVERNMENT
"S. S. LORD MILNER."

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Government s.s. "LORD MILNER" now laying at Dar-es-Salaam.
Gross Tonnage 495, Net Tonnage 97.
Built in 1898 for the GERMAN GOVERNMENT.
Length 165, Beam 27-8.
Draught 13, speed 9 knots.
Twin Screw, N.H.P. 89.
Boilers in fair condition, Engines in good condition.
Hull requires overhaul.
Sealed tenders marked "TENDERS for GOVERNMENT s.s. LORD MILNER" should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1924. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

F. J. DURMAN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

The Secretariat,
Dar-es-Salaam.
R10133

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 400 of 1922. (wherein Hari Sing Nehal Chand is the Plaintiff and Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle is the Defendant) and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1923, by the Registrar of the said Court in his Sale Room in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1924, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon the undermentioned Jewelleries namely:—

LOT 1.—An image of SREE RAM CHANDRAJI and Sita carved out of an exceptionally fine quality emerald in one piece on a gold stand, Total weight 332 Rattees.
LOT 2.—An image of SREE LAKSHMANJI carved out of a good quality emerald set in gold. Total weight 320 Rattees.
LOT 3.—An image of SREE BHARATJI carved out of one piece emerald with stand set in gold. Total weight 90 Rattees.
LOT 4.—An image of SREE SATRUGHANJI carved out of one piece emerald with stand set in gold. Total weight 88 Rattees.
LOT 5.—One emerald SHIVA-LINGA set on an engraved emerald stand (Jalahari). Total weight 60 Rattees.
LOT 6.—One diamond SHIVA-LINGA set on a carved emerald stand (Jalahari). Total weight 95 Rattees.
LOT 7.—One two-row NECKLACE nicely matched of 44 exceptionally fine diamond Faheez and 51 round emerald beads.
The Conditions of Sale may be seen at the office of Messrs. Pugh and Co., the Plaintiff's Attorneys at 10, Old Post Office Street during usual office hours or at the office of the Registrar on any day before the Sale and will be produced at the time of the sale.

PUGH & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
High Court, O. S.
Calcutta, the 12th March, 1924.
M. RENFRY.
Registrar.

ADVERTISEMENT.

These rare and antique articles of jewellery form a portion of the family collection of the Bhonsle Rulers of Nagpur. They go back to the time of the Peshwas and even earlier and are of very great Historic Value apart from their artistic interest which is inestimable they are among the finest specimens of the Gem-Cutter's Art in any country, and are unique in Indian Art. Some of the stones are of very fine quality and themselves possess an intrinsic value apart from their workmanship.

GIRIN SEN
Defendant's Attorney.
R9280

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property at the auction sale held by Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1924 under instructions from N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in the matter of the Arbitrations between Mathradas Goculdas and Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji wherein the said Mathradas Goculdas is Applicant and the said Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji are Respondents and Sangidas Jessiram is garnishee. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land belonging to City of Bombay Improvement Trust, situate on the East side of the Marine Lines Road, on the Esplanade in the City and Island Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing one thousand six hundred square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by Plot No. 6 Marine Lines on the East by vacant land vested in the Board on the South by Plot No. 1 Marine Lines and on the West by Marine Lines Road aforesaid which piece of land was and is known as Plot No. 5, Marine Lines East and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue Under No. 8543 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1511 and Street No. 9.

Dated this day of April, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C 19362

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 812 of 1924.

1) Mathradas Canji Matani, (2) Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., (3) Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, (4) Salemahomed Dharamsi, (5) Kooverji Kurpal, (6) Shapurji B. Bilimoria, all of Bombay, respectively Hindu Khoja Memon Khoja Hindu and Parsi inhabitants, residing respectively at Mint Road, Pedder Road, Khadak Ghatkoper and Cuffe Parade six of the Trustees of a deed of composition, dated the 4th day of April, 1922, Nos. 2 to 6 by their constituted attorney Mr. Mathradas Canji Matani the 1st plaintiff herein for themselves and all other creditors of Juckeria Oosman Jamal deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

(1) Bai Safoorabai, widow of Oosman Jamal, (2) Mahomed Oosman Jamal, (3) Suleman Oosman Jamal, (4) Essak Oosman Jamal, (5) Abdulla Oosman Jamal, (6) Yenoos Oosman Jamal, (7) Haroon Oosman Jamal, (8) Razak Oosman Jamal, (9) Halimabai, daughter of Oosman Jamal, the last three minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem, all of Bombay Halai Memon, Mahomedan inhabitants, except Nos. 2, 4 and 5 defendants residing at Rajkote and Nos. 2, 4 and 5 at Chowpaty, (10) A. G. Gray, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mulla on the 6th day of March, 1924, notice under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given that the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and other Creditors of Jackeria Oosman Jamal deceased have filed this suit on the 6th day of March, 1924, against the defendants abovenamed in this Hon'ble Court, praying as follows:—

(a) That the estate of the deceased Jackeria Oosman Jamal may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(b) That the accounts may be taken directions given and enquiries made as to this Honourable Court may seem fit.

(c) That it may be declared that the estate of the said Jackeria Oosman Jamal is indebted to the Plaintiffs and the 10th defendant in the sum of Rs. 25,000 in respect of the Hundies drawn by the said Jackeria Oosman Jamal in favour of the firm of Haji Ismail Gulmahomed and Son as stated hereinbefore with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 5th day of March, 1921, till judgment and in the sum of Rs. 1,63,768-3-5 in respect of the Hundis drawn by the Bombay Automobiles and Hiralal G. Budhdeo the sole proprietor of the said Bombay Automobiles in favour of Jackeria Oosman Jamal and endorsed by him in favour of Haji Ismail Gulmahomed and Son.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the estate of the said Jackeria Oosman Jamal with power to realise the whole estate and particularly to take all necessary steps to recover the share of the deceased Jackeria Oosman Jamal in the estate of his father Oosman Jamal from the administrators.

(e) That the costs of the plaintiffs may be ordered to be paid out of the estate of the said Jackeria Oosman Jamal or that the same may be otherwise provided for.

(f) That such further and other relief may be granted to the plaintiffs as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed on the 29th day of April 1924.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Prothonotary
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 31st March, 1924.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19364

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 849 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 10th day of March, 1924.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, carrying on business at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

SOONDERRAO GOVINDRAO RANJIT, formerly of Bombay Hindu, now at large ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for declaration that they are entitled to the moneys and shares referred to in paras 6 and 7 of the plaint and for an order that the same be handed over to them; for judgment in the sum of Rs. 2,41,800 or such other sum as may be awarded with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 2nd December, 1920, till judgment and costs of the suit with further interest on the said judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment; for the appointment of a Receiver pendente lite to take charge of the moneys and shares referred to in para 6 of the plaint as well as of the dividends in respect of the said shares.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of April 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19363

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers,
No. 8/10, Dean Lane, near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACK WOOD JACOBEAN STYLE CARVED, PLAIN, SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STEEL FRAME, COTTAGE PIANO, BY WILLKINSON, LATEST TYPE GODREJ'S SAFE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 6th day of April, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in Murli Mansions Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made-to-order very valuable open carved and plain Jacobian style household furniture such as sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back Jacobian sideboard and dinner wagons, Robert's drawing room cabinets and show-case, large-sized Mahogany corner cabinets, leather lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, gramophone with records, roll top writing table and chairs, single and double brass and iron beds, large mirror door wardrobes, Ladies' chival dressing table and almyrah to match low and easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, wall clocks, latest quality, Godrej's Safe, rich glass ware crockery, cutlery, plated ware, utensils, etc., etc.
Property of Capt. R. J. Allen and others.
Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW of very valuable Teak and Blackwood, Dining, Drawing and Bed-room Furnitures Grandfather Clock, Perambulator, Electric Fan Glass Crockery and Platedware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell TO-MORROW, the 5th day of April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bungalow No. 34, Napier Road, Opp. Colaba Observatory, Colaba made to order household furniture, such as sliding Dining table and chairs, English mirror back side board, dinner wagon, Chesterfield suites of sofas and easy chairs, full sized drawing room, Cabriolets, silver show cases, Gramophone, blackwood carved centre table, tapestry lined drawing room suites, music teapoys, beds, mirror and panelled Almyrahs, Lady's Dressing table, marble top washing table, glass crockery and plated ware, etc.
Property of H. Armitage Esq.
Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of late Mr. N. P. Masani, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, 6th day of April, 1924, at 3 p.m. at Cadell Road, Mahim, next to Dadabhoy Dubash's bungalow very valuable house-hold furniture by known makers such as dining tables, chairs, sideboard, lumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, German make Baby grand piano, drawing room Cabinets, tapestry lined silver show case, office tables, carpets, rich pictures, teapoys, iron beds, mirror panelled almyrahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, marble tables, glass crockery and platedware, etc.
1 Oakland 6 Cylinder motor car, as good as new, in perfect running order.
Property is on view on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 70 of 1924 (Pitamberdas v/s Davidmeer) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Rosewood sweet toned Piano by Colard and Colard nearly new in sound condition.

1 Copper boiler (for hot water) and 1 Ice chest.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Calcot Motor Car 2 seater 4 cylinder 8-10 H. P. in good running order.

Property of a European gentleman.

Cupboard—Dressing chest of drawers, chairs, tables,—writing tables, Dining tables, single and double bedsteads. Palm-stands, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank Concerned.

4 cases each 50 Dozs. Plugs (Electric appliances).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Mail Coach
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred glass door fronted Landau.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness
1 Ford Motor Car.
1 Itala Motor Landaulette in good running order.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in Suit No. 70 of 1924 (Pitamberdas v/s. David).

1 Calcot Motor Car 2 seater 4 cylinder 8-10 H. P. good running order.

By order of Mohamdally Bhaijibhai and on account and at the risk of Alibhai Tayeball Sanchawalla an Insolvent.

1 Canoe Victoria.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, 1924 AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from H. H. Lakin, Esqr., Director, Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on the above date and time sell by Public Auction at Doongerst Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Wmbridge, Roberts and Devji Canji, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard by Wimbridge, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, teapoys, writing tables, glass door, silver and book cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, old China vases, brass ornaments, wall and table clocks, jardiners, screws, purdas, phonographs, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, old grand father's clock, English enamelled bath tubs, hat stands, English ice box, large iron stove with hot water tank and chimney, hot water boiler, aluminum, utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, LORRIES AND MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Stewart Jacks Motors Limited (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service Ltd., at Jetha Street Lamington Road, Lal Chimny near Old Sunderdas Mill next to Powel and Co's Factory.

All the Motor Cars, Lorries and Motor Car Accessories of the above company (in liquidation).

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 4th April, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD, NEXT TO THE BUNGALOW OF SETH ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the mortgagor the late Mr. Tulsidas L. Mody and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under their respective Indentures of mortgage Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being the portion of the land demised by the Indenture of Lease dated 14th May, 1857 and being a portion of land comprised in the Indenture of Assignment dated 29th August 1861 of which Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash is the present lessor together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2180 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jivanji Jamasji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Ardeshir Rustomji Limboowalla on or towards the North by the property now of Pestonji Bejonji Kapadia and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Back Road and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2150, 2151 (1) 2151 (2) and 2151 (3) and Street Nos. 113, 115, 115A and 115B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT QUEEN'S ROAD AND BYCULLA-PAREL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage in respect of the property described in the First Schedule hereunder written and for the Mortgagees in respect of the property described in the Second Schedule hereunder written and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ebrahim Mahomedally under the Powers of Sale reserved to them under (1) Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th day of June, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Ahmed Sheriff Moulubhoy of the other part, (2) an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 27th December, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Mortgagees of the other part (3) an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of June, 1922, and made between Ahmed Sheriff Moulubhoy of the one part and the Morigagor of the Second part and the Transferees of the Third part and (4) an Indenture of Second Mortgage and Further Charge, dated 4th day of July, 1922, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the Immoveable property described in Schedule "A" hereunder written on Monday the 14th April, 1924, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) and the immoveable property described in Schedule "B" hereunder written on Wednesday, the 16th April, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the respective premises.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 14TH APRIL, 1924, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Schedule "A" above-referred to.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground portion of it containing 567.81 square yards is of freehold tenure not subject to payment of any ground rent or tax to Government and the remaining portion containing 357.19 square yards is of pension and tax tenure situate lying and being on the North side of Queen's Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (925) nine hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 38 New No. A/16882 Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, and 144 New Survey No. 348007 and Cadestral Survey No. 17 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1213(4) and Street No. 7 Charni Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a private Road, on or towards the West by the Said Queen's Road on or towards the North by a private Road and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Datoobhoy.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH APRIL, 1924, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Schedule "B" above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 16342 and New Survey No. 3650 and Cadestral Survey No. 574 situate lying and being at Byculla Parel Road in Ashian Terrace without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 714-719 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Fazandar under No. 3 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7437(4A) and 7437 (1D) Street Nos. 25A and 25D and bounded on the East by a private passage common to the premises now being described and the property formerly of Mr. Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata and now of Ganni Nalvadi on the West by the aforesaid Parel Road on the North by the property of Omer Peer Mahomed and on the South by the private passage common to the property now being described and the property of Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata together with the front building consisting of a ground floor and two floors and the rear building consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgegor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage and the Mortgagees respectively at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 588, Matunga Bhandarwada north side of the railway over bridge at Dadar.

Building Street No. 192, 192a, Case No. 1, Naigaum Cross Road.

Buildings Street No. 384, 385, Case No. 282, 352, Worlee Middle Pakhadi Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1924.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business men, Rs. 8. Apply to:—

B. R. SREENIVASAYYA.
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A PARAMOUNT—ARTCRAFT PICTURE
WILLIAM DE MILLE PRODUCTION

"THE PRINCE CHAP"

5 Reels—Featuring

THOMAS MEIGHAN

and

LILA LEE

THE MOST CHARMING LOVE STORY EVER TOLD!

The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy.

To-day:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M. ONLY.
DOROTHY DALTON
in "FOOL'S PARADISE"
A Paramount Super-de-luxe production.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
MARION DAVIES
In
THE "RESTLESS SEX"

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In
"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

Cinema Majestic

Presents

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

Hindoostan Film Co's

RELIGIOUS PICTURE

JALANDHAR--SATI VRINDA

An entrancing story from the Puran, showing how a faithful woman redeemed the soul of a rakshasa.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

To Your Sense of Patriotism, Self-Respect Love of Art and Amusement

You Are In Duty Bound

To see the wonderful Gigantic Super-Jewel in 8 Big Reels,

THE "TREASURE OF KALYAN"

A Picture that will GLADDEN

YOUR MIND EYE HEART BODY

LAST AND 3rd WEEK.

Daily 4 Shows—5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.

NOVELTY CINEMA 'Phone No. 40106.

Watch for next week's Programme.

Under the patronage of Shrimant Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda.

Gandharva Natak Mandali

only 2 plays in Bombay at the Elphinstone Theatre on

Special on account of Holiday—
Saturday 5-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Sunday 6-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT AND—LAST WEEK

Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture a week more. Don't miss to see it.

Kohinoor Super Photo-play

"GULBAKAVLI"

Daily:—5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM

Complete Course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Superhuman powers and cure diseases. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogic secret Method. Practise breathing Exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O. Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA)

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE TRADE MARK Reg. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

58, Forbes, Street.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.

City of Simla, Parker, Karachi.
Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
Genoa, Cossovich, Genoa.
Penang Maru, Yamaguchi, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

April 3.

Liebenfels, Schwarz, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe.
Steamer Naldera for London.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, 1949 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Genoa:—The M. Italiana steamer Genoa, 4261 tons, Captain M Cossovich arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo on passengers.

S S Penang Maru:—The N Y K steamer Penang Maru, 3313 tons, Captain Yamaguchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Liebenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 3852 tons, Captain R. Schwarz, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, April 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Sumatra, 3837, Antwerp, 10/4, I. Edward and Co.
2 Malwa, 5984, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co.
3 Lima Maru, 1297, Java, 15/4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co
12 City of Calcutta, 4962, Karachi 12/4 K N & Co.
13 Cochrane 4484, Leith 7/4, Graham Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
Jetty Navigator, 2126, Dhappe 8/4, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.
2 City of Karachi, 3571 Kchi, 11/4 K N and Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 9/4, M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busreh 4/4 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Gambhira 3196, N F, 4/4, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedj 1331, Busreh, N F, E S N Coy.
B Garonda 3271 Karachi, 10/4, M M & Co.
F Nagpore, 3226, N F, 18-3, M M and Co.
F Kidderpore, 3263, N F, N F, M M & Co.
K Sultonia, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary
M Shustar, 1718, N F, N F, H S Shustary and Co.
Pleve, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 16th April, Agent K N Co.

Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kathlamba (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April I. Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 13th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

Craeovia due about 18th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

Bohema (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artelli due about 22nd April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F F Campbell Co.

Mineric due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 8th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Atlas Maru due about 14th April, Agent O S Kaisha.

Genoa Maru due about 16th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.

Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Perim due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 13th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Jeypore due about 22nd April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 19th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS

April 3.

S S Dewasha for London—200 cwt cornderessed A Datsé; 15 bales cowhides C Rahimtulla; 20 bales goat skin H N F H Esq; 3 bundle lamb skin H A M Shawal; 28 bundles woollen carpet H A M Shawal; 1ch cases brushes W H Cundy & Co; 4 bales sheep skin Meyer Nissim; 2 cases goat skin Meyer Nissim.

S S Devasha for China 110 bales cotton K Das and Co; 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Devanha, for Antwerp—100 bales hemp C Pesaj & Co; 419 bales consonity C Pesaj & Co; 30 bales cotton L Spanier & Co.

S S Cochrane for Dundee—200 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Tarona for Genoa—22 tons old iron scrap J Shirai & Sons.

S S Mirzapa for Hull—1000 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Sumatra for London—123 cwt empty steel drums Tata Iron & Steel Co.

S S C M Madjan for Haiphong—1171 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Malwa for London—21 bundles woollen carpet H A Aminoh; 7 bundles jackal skin H A Aminoh; 25 bundles lamb skin H A Aminoh; 6 bundles woollen carpet E Hajioh; 1020 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co; 5 cases w t chips Heatly & Gresham Ltd; 105 bundles deer horns J Rahimtulla; 400 cwt coriander seed A Duree.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool—125 bales wool F F F Campbell & Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa—110 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 6000 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Genoa for Naples—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2000 cwt cake seed Gorio Ltd.

S S Sierra Morena for Antwerp—125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sierra Morena for Barcelona—25 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool—3002 cwt myrabollams B Damji & Co; 22 bales wool L Abercrombie & Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co; 37 bales wool Meyer Nissim.

S S Navigator for Swansea—500 tons bauxite ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Hongkong—453 bales grey cotton twist E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Nagpore for Osaka—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—350 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Yokkaichi—100 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Y K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Shanghai—1050 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton B Ramkumgat & Co; 200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Argun Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Argun Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Hongkong—10 cases rosin oil H K Jooma; 22 cwt gram dall M E H Tayabkhan; 12 cwt toor dall M E H Tayabkhan.

IMPORTS.

April 3.

S S Mandla from London, Agents British India S N Co, 13d 115 bags glue; 10 d bags glue; 20 cases glue; 240 ctns biscuits; 87 cases biscuits; 300 tins polish; 20 drums ship's composition; 97 cases wire; 12 cases metal polish; 20 cases beer; 80 drs disinfectant fluid; 30 cases paint; 140 casks paint; 3922 kegs paint; 5030 zinc plates; 29 cases bacons; 48 cases vinegar; 380 cases gin; 346 cases provision; 225 bales old news; 21 cases jam; 40 cases waterproof caps; 20 cases spirits; 63 cases cordy; 155 cases castor oil; 55 cases dry colour; 45 cases ink in bottle; 30 cases gripe water; 700 cases cordial lime juice; 34 cases chalk; 20 cases coriander; 167 cases horlik's malted milk; 80 brls antie metals; 10 cases milk foods; 25 cases medicines; 20 cases tobacco; 12 cases chocolate; 30 drums coal tar varnish; 200 drums oil varnish; 92 cases oil varnish; 28 casks mutton tallow; 20 cases calder; 73 cases sauce; 35 drums printing ink; 12 cases sherry wine; 52 cases scott's emulsion; 145 kegs white zinc paint; 47 cases barley; 42 kegs red lead; 15 cases medical goods; 85 cases meds; 20 kegs boric acid; 50 bales news; 10 cases blue; 20 cases starch; 80 bales old cloth; 33 bales secondhand cloth; 12 brls emulsion; 25 cases rum; 675 copper ingots; 100 bundles yellow metal sheet; 38 cases art silk yarn; 10 cases crown cork; 12 cases vegetable black; 140 brls grease; 25 brls lubricating oil; 247 cases safety cartridge; 57 cases envelopes; 45 cases paper; 88 bales paper; 15 cases writing paper; 15 bags galvd washers; 80 drums d distemper; 14 cases rattan; 14 cases gas cookers; 62 cases colour; 22 cases milk; 40 cases w glue pitch; 14 cases enamels; 20 cases gold paste; 20 cases linseed oil; 11 cases cubic; 20 cases mellin's biscuits; 75 cases cigarettes; 80 bags asbestcenfent; 25 cases sherry; 23 bags nargeonplanage; 82 cases tined fish; 50 cases ale; 34 cases liquors and wine; 215 cases brandy; 1504 plates hard spelter.

From Middlesbrough—6283 bundles g c sheets; 248 channels; 20 bundles t m sheet; 1375 bundles fish plates; 15 cases glue; 116 cases keys; 116 cases distance pieces.

From Port Said—10 cases gum prastic; 11 bales cotton.

S S Jalapa from Calcutta Agents Kerr Steamship Co—8 half brls lubricating oil.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The action of the future market last week supplies fresh proof (if it be needed) that the value of cotton is largely a matter of public sentiment or psychology writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of February 27. In some degree this has always been the case but the supremacy of feeling over fact as a market influence seems to have greatly increased of late.

On the face of it there would seem to be but little relation between what is now called "political-petroleum" and cotton, but the latter declined nevertheless as the ramifications of the oil scandal were revealed and it was not until Thursday that the trade seemed to recover its grip on fundamentals and commenced to buy sparingly at a decline of over seven cents a pound from the highest prices of the season.

But in the dry goods market, where there are no "futures" in which excitable speculaters may trade, a saner view prevailed and in its issue of Feb. 20 one of the more important trade papers says:

"Favourable developments looking towards a healthier and steadier movement of cotton goods are now more numerous. Values have reached a safe basis, being under 30 cent cotton in a number of important instances. Merchants of experience are better satisfied with the prospects for a full and steady spring movement than they have been for three months, the feeling being strong that prices are so attractive that purchases will be broader than they promised to be before the recent revisions occurred.

By Saturday the more confident feeling thus expressed had reached the Cotton Exchange, and with a return of comparative "normalcy" it seems likely that much of the recent decline will be recovered.

But after the speculative reaction that is due has spent itself the further course of the market will be determined by what comes to be expected of the next crop. It is too early to be dogmatic upon a question so debatable but the close observer cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that the recent decline in the market has inspired much propaganda advising a decrease instead of an increase in acreage. In how far this advice will be accepted no one can say but well informed friends in the Atlantic States insist that the acreage in that territory will not be increased and the decline in the stock of a very important fertilizer company is construed to indicate that the demand for its product is disappointing.

It is also reported that in many parts of the South farm work has been retarded by excessive rains and it is quite possible that upon the basis of these reports it may be possible to persuade the world that a sufficient crop next season is an impossibility. Such an effort would be at least seasonal. There are many precedents for it. Market conditions are ripe for it and if it should be successful a startling advance in new crop deliveries would probably be the result.

Meantime what is left of the old crop will probably find ready buyers around present prices. Most of it is in fact probably bespoken on "call" contracts for its future delivery. But upon many of these contracts the buyers have yet to fix the price. Therefore they represent what is in effect a short interest that must ultimately be covered in the future market along with the heavy speculative sales made at the instance of the Stock Exchange bears who have become so pessimistic because of the developments at Washington.

Such a covering movement is probably near at hand and sellers will probably be scarce when it starts, for there is no plethora of cotton however statisticians may disagree as to the size of a carry over that will in any case be small. As to the criticism directed at some figures I published two weeks ago I can only say that I see no reason to modify the conclusion then arrived at. If I rightly understand those who take exception to my calculations they insist that I overestimated the insight movement from December 31, 1923, to July 31, 1924 by putting it at 2,400,000 bales.

My space limitations make an elaborate statistical expositizn impossible, and it is hardly necessary, as the facts though presently illusive will soon be apparent. But for the information of my critics I may point out that the insight movement as compiled by the *Financial Chronicle* and the Cotton Exchanges includes linters and the "fatty crop" as well as any cotton that may be shipped out of stocks carried over from previous seasons. It is therefore likely to exceed the lint cotton ginned during the season unless the latter is for some reason held back.

Bales.

According to the Government estimate the crop is 10,081,000
Of this, according to the *Chronicle*, there had come into sight on Dec. 31, 1923 7,750,000
Leaving to come into sight from Dec. 31, 1923 to July 31, 1924, if the commercial movement does not exceed the Government estimate 2,331,000
But from Dec. 31, 1923, to Feb. 21, 1924, the insight movement, according to the *Chronicle*, was 1,847,000
Leaving to come into sight from Feb. 21 to July 31, 1924, only 484,000

As the *Chronicle* in sight from February 21, 1923, to July 31, 1923, was 2,069,000 bales every one who has any knowledge of cotton statistics will admit that an in sight movement of only 484,000 bales after the 21st of February this season would be absurdly and impossibly small. It is therefore plain that I erred upon the side of conservatism and understatement in adding only 2,400,000 bales to the mill and warehouse stocks of December 31, 1923, in order to arrive at the total supply available after that date.

The mistake my critics make is that they assume that I was dealing with this season's growth only, whereas my calculations embraced the entire supply, including the carry over from previous seasons, and was designed to show what the carry over at the end of the present season would be.

Hester's estimate of the world's carry over of lint cotton of American growth as of July 31, 1923, was 2,396,000 bales. Of this 1,453,000 bales was in the United States.

The Census Bureau estimated the carry over in the United States as of the same date at 2,087,919 bales. When two such authorities disagree by 634,000 bales after the facts are all in it is hardly to be expected that differences of opinion in regard to a future six months distant can be avoided. I think I am right but I have no pride of opinion in so far as my cotton statistics are concerned, for I long ago learned that.

"Figures in cotton are farthest from fact."

Except in the losses they leave in their track," and the only statistical fact of which I am confident is that there can never be a "minus supply" of cotton or anything else.

(Continued in Column 6)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 3.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16
Bank' buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 480.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 530.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 520.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 141
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 134½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 336.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.30⅝
London—Paris Frcs. 72.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 83/40.
London—Rome Liars 96/40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet steady.

London, April. 2.

Telegraph Transfers	..	
Par Gold	..	(Mutilated)
Par Silver Spot.	..	..

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Market	Apr. 3. Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	.. .. ..	1/4 5/8
Bank Demand	.. ..	1/4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	.. ..	1/4 7/8
Fcs. Demand	.. .. ..	480
American Dollars	.. .. ..	336
Hongkong Dollars	.. ..	171
Shanghai	.. ..	236
Japan	.. ..	141
Singapore	.. ..	170

Market Steady.

London, April. 2.

Rents 3 per cent,	.. ..	55
Berlin Cheques on London	.. ..	..
Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	33 1/8
„ 2 months hence	.. ..	33 1/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—China selling Buyers holding back.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans .. 2 1/4
Interest 7 days Market loans .. 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 2.

Stockholm	.. .. ..	16.33
Christiania	.. .. ..	31.43
Amsterdam	.. .. ..	11.63
Switzerland	.. .. ..	24.57
Belgium	.. Yesterdays	..
Athens	.. .. ..	..

London, April 2.

Exchange on London in Paris	..	72.90
„ „ „	Germany ..	..
„ „ „ „	Italy ..	96.99

New York, April 2.

Demand Bills	.. .. ..	430.12

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 31.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 3 1/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. 3 3/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	.. 4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	.. .. 4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	.. .. .. 24 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, April 2.

Conversion Loan	.. £ 7 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101
7 per cent. Indian Loan	.. 110

BULLION.

BOMBAY, April 3.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 80/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 81/13.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 81-8.
Bar silver ready Rs. 26.1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 26-1.9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 26.3.

LONDON, April 2.

Bar gold ready 24/15/10.
Silver ready d 33/2.
Silver forward d. 33/1.
TONE OF SILVER—Steady. India selling. Continent buying.

GOLD.

Bombay, Apr. 3.

Ready.—26—1—9

	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Vaida. Opening. Chitor 26—4—	26—1—6	26—2—3	
Vasakh 26—4—6	26—2—3	26—3—0	

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—3—0
Vasakh 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Apr. 3.

Ready:—80—12—0

	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida Opening Chitor 81—9—0	81—2—0	81—2—0	
Vasakh 82—0—0	81—7—0	81—7—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor 0—13—0
Vasakh 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, April 3.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5½ per cent Bonds tax free due 1925 103/4.
5½ per cent Bonds tax free due 1928 Rs. 104.4.
5 per cent Tax free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/10
5 per cent Tax free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/9.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101.10.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-2
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103-4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1920 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, April 3.

To-day Reuter reported 55 to 62 points higher in old crops and 21 to 25 points in New crops in New York futures. The market advanced on continued local short covering and Commission Houses buying Liverpool has been reported 11 to 14 points down. The decline was due to some local selling and long liquidation.

In sympathy with the sharp rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 566 i.e. Rs. 8 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent Shroffs were sellers and the values gave way to Rs. 564½. Scattered buying raised the prices to Rs. 565, but the market again declined to Rs. 564 on Jobbers selling. At this rate the Bazar remained steady for some time, and closed easier at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 565½ and going down to Rs. 565 advanced sharply to Rs. 570 on Jobbers and Bull operators buying on strong Liverpool opening, and closed steady at Rs. 569½.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 554 and dropped to 552 on general selling, but again improved to Rs. 553 on Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 560 and closed easier at Rs. 558 on selling by Shroffs. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 523 and Rs. 528 respectively. The forward market was totally lifeless and the volume of business done was very small.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was good. About 4000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS,

6-30 P. M.

Bombay, April. 3

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	569 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	..	523
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	528
Fine Oomra	May	..	558
Fine Oomra	July	..	563

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 3

Description, Super-Fine, Fine F. G.			Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	560	545	530	515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	575	565	550	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	605	595	585	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	590	580	565	
M. G. Broach	595	585	575	565
M. G. Mathia	558	548	538	518
M. G. Khandesh	565	555	540	525

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr. 3

Fully Good Broach	April/May	.. 563
„ „ Bengal	May	.. 520
„ „	July	.. 523
Fine Oomra	May	.. 553
Fine Oomra	July	.. 558
Good Southerns	May/June	.. 584

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 3rd April says:—

New York Market 2nd April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
28.36	May	28.04—32	28.24—12	28.98+62	
27.35	July,		27.21—14	27.90+55	
24.40	Oct.			24.65+25	
24.14	Dec.			24.25+21	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.01, lowest 28.04, range .97 points. Continued speculative local shorts covering. Commission houses buying. Stop orders reached. Less disposition to sell.

Liverpool Market 2nd April, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices a.t 11 a. m	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
16.80	May,	16.87+07	16.80	16.66—14	
16.31	July	16 37+06	16.31	16.17—14	
14.49	Oct.			14.38—11	
13.97	Jan.	14.01+04		13.86—11	
Egyptian					
20.28	May.			20.15—13	
18.38	Nov.			18.30—08	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 300,000. (2) No rains, silghtly warmer. Forecast: generally fair. (3) New York cables: Tone of market continues good. Market may advance, and temporarily favour puchases only on sharp dips for moderate profits. (4) Small market, some selling after the opening. Spot sales 7,000. (5) American cross rate 430 5/8. May highest 16.87, lowest 16.56, range .31 points. (6) Local traders selling. Long liquidation on better weather in the Cotton belt.

Liverpool, April. 2.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp		300
„ „ Sales of East Indian	..	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot Good demand			17.30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		..	21.10
New York 11 a.m.	May	..	28.25
(As known in Liverpool	July	..	27.20
at closing time.)	Oct.	..	24.25
New Orleans 10 a m.	May	..	28.26
	July	..	27.09

Liverpool, April. 2.

		To-day's prices
	May	.. 16.66—14
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O.	July	.. 16.17—14
Liverpool.	Oct.	.. 14.38—11
	Jan.	.. 13.86—11

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES,

Liverpool, April, 2.

Months	To-day's price.
April.	—
May.	16.78—02
June.	—
July.	16.29—02
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.47—02
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	—
Feb.	—
Mar, ...	—
pl.	—
Egyptians—May	20.32
„ July	20.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 2.

Months	To-day's Price
March	
April	16.76—13
May	16.66—14
June	16.54—14
July	16.17—14
August	15.58—15
September	14.96—09
October	14.38—04
November	14.06—11
December	13.98—14
January	13.86—11
February	13.70—20
March	13.74—09
April	13.69—09

Tone.—Steady

ADDITIONL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 31.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10
No. 1 Oomra. Good	12.00
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.50
„ „ Fine	13.00
M. G. Broach, Good	13.70
„ „ Fully Good	14.10
„ „ Fine	14.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.60
„ „ Fine	12.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April. 2.

Months.	To-days price.
April	20.15—13
May	20.15—13
June	20.07—15
July	19.99—16
Aug.	19.74—16
Sept.	19.33—10
Oct.	18.70—05
Nov	18.30—05
December	18.20—05
January	18.15—05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	11,000
„ Exports to Continent	..	19.000
Futures at New York	..	..
„ „ „ May	..	28.36—07
„ „ „ July	27.35	No change
„ „ „ October	..	24.40—10
„ „ „ Dec.	..	24.04—16
Spot Cotton at New York	..	28.50—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.63	No change
Futures „ „ May	..	28.29—08
„ „ „ July	..	27.15—09
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	15 1/2
Silver—Foreign mined	..	63 3/4

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	10.000
„ Exports to Continent	..	13000
Futures at New York	.. ..	
„ „ „ May	..	28.98+.62
„ „ „ July	..	27.90+.55
„ „ „ October	..	24.65+.25
„ „ „ Dec.	..	24.25+.21
Spot Cotton at New York	..	26.10+.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	29.25+.62
Futures „ „ May	..	29.00+.71
„ „ „ July	..	27.77+.62
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	15 3/8
Silver foreign mined	.. ..	63 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, April. 2.

		To-day's Prices
	May	.. 28.98+62
Futures at New York.	July	.. 27.90+55
	Oct.	.. 24.65+25
	Dec.	.. 24.25+21

WHEAT.

London. April 2.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. A/M	42/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. April May Paid Buyers ..	41/3
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	30.3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Buyers	.44
Tone:—Quiet.	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs April shipment Paid	41 5/8
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe. 63 1/2 lbs. March Paid ..	42/9
Mutton Tallow Dull and lower ..	49

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 3.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	407-8	407-8	
Bombay Cotton	540	540	
Bombay Dyeing	677-8-681-4	681-4-678-12	
Century	350-355	352-8-350	
Nagpur	465-467-8	467-8-466-4	
Colaba	161-4-157-8-162-8	161-4-162-8	
Crescent Ex-divi.	225	225-226-4	
Indore ex-divi.	380-375	380-378-12	
Kohinoor	1070	1070	
New Great	366-4-367-8	367-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	507-8-510	508-12	
Phoenix	417-8	420	
Bharucha	385-387-8	386-4	
Simplex	280-278-12-281-4	282-8-280	
Swan ex-divi.	680	680	
Swadeshi	480-486-4	485-492-8	
Pabani	315	312 8	
Fazal	310-812-8	811-4	
Mathuradas	300	300	
Tata Mill	245	245	
Globe	60	61-4	
Mysore	116-4	117-8	
Madhavji	232-8	232-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	540	540	
Gokak	102-8	103-12	
Edward Sassoon	207-8	207-8	
Myre Sassoon	147-8	147-8	
Alcock	210	208-12	
Bombay Burma Old	285	285	
Bombay Elec. Tram	90	90-10	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8	87-8	
Bundi Cement	9	9 8	
Central E. Mining	22-12	22-12	
Indian Cement	55	55	
Katni Cement Ordy.	70	70	
Shivrajpur	33-8	33-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	23-8	22-12	
Tata Steel Defd.	88-12-87-8	86-4-81-4	

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 3.

Market closed steady with small business. Following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 407/8, Apollo 20/8, By. Cotton 540, By. Dyeing 678/12, Century 350, Cent. India 466/4, Colaba Land 162/8, Cres. cent 226/4, Edw. Sassoon 207/8, Indian Bleaching 195, Indore Malwa 378/12, Kohinoor 1070, New Great 367/8, Pearls 508/12, Pabaney 312/8, Shapurji 386/4, Simplex 280, Swan 680, Swadeshi 482/8, Tata Mill 245.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 208/12, By. Burma 285, By. Burma N.I. 57/8, By. Tramway 90/10, Bt. Burma Petrol 5/7, By Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 170, New India Ins. 12, Tata Ord. 22/12, Tata Defd 81/4, Tata Hydro 715, Scindia Steam 6/6, Shivrajpur 33/4.

BANKS.

Imperial 1392/8, Imperial partly paid 351/4, Central 25/4, India 77/8, Eastern 79.

London, April 2.

Chartered Bank	.. £ 19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai ..	.. £ 130
National	.. £ 44 1/2
Eastern	.. £ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp ..	.. 12 1/2
Freight of Coal to Bombay	.. 16

SEEDS.

London. April 2.

Linseed La Plata Argentine April/May	.. £ 17 5/16
Buyers—Demand Poor—Values rather harder.	
Cottonseed Bombay afloat Paid	
Quiet	£ 10
Castorseed Bombay A./M. Firm ..	23 3/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Apr. 3.

(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 13 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 4 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	71 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 0 0	12 10 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	33 0 0	
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, April/May ..	6 12 3
Wheat, August/September	7 1 6
Linseed, April/May ..	12 5 6
Linseed Sept. ..	12 14 0
Groundnuts A/M	68 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/M	15 8 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	73 10 0

METAL REPORTS.

TIN BLOCK	463

BRASS

Bombay, Apr. 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	65 4 0
Do	1	65 4 0
Do	1 1/4	65 4 0
Do	1 1/2	65 4 0
Do	1 3/4	65 4 0
Do	2	65 4 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Apr. 3,

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	75 0 0
Copper	1/	76 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	76 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Kiaij		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 64-0-0 to 1		65 0 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		
„ „ „ 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 3.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 1 9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Shapurji	No 10 1/2	0 15 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	No. 40-1	1 13 6
Japan	No. 42-2	2 0 6
Japan	No. 20	1 1 9
Japan	No. 32	1 9 6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April Sellers	28/1
July Sellers	24/9
July-Sept Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay July-Sept Sellers.	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	24/7
Tone—Dull—no Demand.	

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 31.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Buyers	£ 18 7/8
Tone—Poor demand but prices rather firmer.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net April Sellers ..	36 3/8
May/Aug. Done Buyers..	36 3/8

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Giltedge Securities under stimulus of conversion scheme and cheapness of money advanced substantially, Indian Securities participating, upwards of two pints.

WOOL SALES.

London and Colonial Wool sales finished firm with an advance of 5 per cent. in Merinos and 5 per cent in Cross breds fine quality and other Cross breds 10 to 20 per cent. compared with February rates.

On Foreign Exchange to-day French Francs touched year's high record of 75.70 and Belgian recovery was still greater to 95.50.

LONDON, April 1.

Business was done to-day in:—
Linseed Calcutta at £ 19 for April/May shipment to Hull and in 4 per cent. Bold at £ 18 7/8 for May/June and July/August shipment to Genoa.
Linseed La Plata Argentine at £ 17 1/4 for April/May shipment to Hull.
Cotton Oil Crude E. Mill £ 41.
Wheat Cargo Australian at £ 46/6 leading.

(Continued from column 1.)

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

LUSITANIANS' UNLUCKY DEFEAT.

The first round of the Tournament proper commenced on Thursday with the match between the Bombay Battalion and B. B. R. F. A. which was the second event of the day the first being the replay between the Y. M. C. A. Byculla, and the Lusitanians.

The result of the replay must come as a surprise to many who expected to see the Lusitanian win after their poor display against the Y. M. C. A. last time. The Young Men were no mean opponents as the Lusitanians knew in the first encounter. Johnny D'Souza was again absent and Rufino had to sit out owing to injuries on the leg. The absence of these two considerably weakened the Lusitanian attacks and Marcus D'Souza a tricky forward was obliged to fill the second line of defence and the half line felt the want of Hilary. The Young Men excluded Salvey. Lusitanian led the attack but were soon tackled successfully by Joseph and Sampson. Time and again Cyriaco and Dominic managed to secure the ball but the Y. M. C. A. defence every time intercepted their passes successfully and transferred the play to midfield and although the Young Men made a few dashes to their opponents citadel, they were never too dangerous. Marcus played very well in his new position and was responsible for some excellent tacklings. The teams adjourned on equal terms.

On resumption the Lusitanians made serious efforts and after several futile attempts the Young Men scored through Neville who was distinctly lying off-side at the time the ball was hit from the right. The surprised Lusitanian however made no fuss and concentrated their energies on drawing level. Cyriaco made his way to the Y. M. C. A. circle with a few neat dodges but never had space enough to make a decent hit. The Young Men in their turn got possession and after a good run by the inside forwards Judah, who was in such a glaring "off-side" position that one could not overlook even if one tried to, coolly registered the second goal. The Lusitanians were rather indignant but continued to make half-hearted attempts. The third goal by Juddah following a scrimmage was scored soon after and thereafter the Lusitanian showed a sudden recovery and overwhelmed the Young Men with their persistent attack as the result of which Pinto registered the first goal seven minutes before the call of time. From the bully off the Y. M. C. A. goal was again threatened and Dominic scored the last goal amid shouts and cheers. It was however too late in the game to play up and the final whistle blew the verdict in favour of the Young Men by the odd goal in five.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.—Sterling; Joseph and Sampson; Ijaz, Hafiz and Bhakre; Sheiku, Judah, Meville, Caine and Durate.

Lusitanians:—Mascarenhas; Marcus and Alex; Gomes, Newman and Pinto; D'Costa, Cyriaco, Dominic, O. D'Souza and J. Fernandes.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Reporter.

B. B. R. F. A. (3) BEAT BOMBAY BATTALION.

The first game in the Tournament proper was a keenly contested affair between the R. F. A. and the Bombay Battalion which ended in a win for the Brigade team by three goals to nil. The Battalion were without the services of Hobbs, left back, and Rowe, their pivotal man who has not yet recovered from the hit he received in the last match. Clarke who distinguished himself by his excellent game was obliged to defend in place of Hobbs and played a very good game. In the R. F. A. team Lynn was the only absentee but joined five minutes after the re-start before which the Brigade played with ten men.

The game began with even exchanges but the Battalion soon secured two corners both of which proved abortive. An up and down game followed in course of which the R. F. A. left wing was twice penalised for lying off-side. The Battalion centre half Gordon getting possession made an individual effort but was bowled over by Banks. Ford secured the ball and sent to Kelly and Clarke intercepted. Soon after Abbott shot wide by a few inches. The R. F. A. had a larger share in the attack now and without a pivotal man were doing good work. Rogers, however, ran away and secured a corner but Gordon carried the hit. After a fine run by Sneddon who sent a back pass Rogers missed the only open chance the A. F. I. had.

The R. F. A. asserted themselves in the latter period and a hot shot by Abbot was well stopped by the Battalion custodian. Lynn who had no intention of playing was sore to see the R. F. A. unsuccessful and decided to take part and Clarke very sportingly allowed the inclusion. Gordon negotiated a stiff one from Lynn and play was transferred to neutral area. The Battalion quintette managed to get past the defence but shot badly. Thereafter the A. F. I. were pinned in their own twenty-five and at this period Clarke excelled himself by his clearances and timely interceptions but for which the A. F. I. would have suffered a worse. Following a few moments of even exchanges C. Kelly scooped into the A. F. I. circle and Abbott shot the first goal. Two minutes later Ford increased the lead by another. The Battalion defence and noticeably collapsed in the closing stages and five minutes after the second goal Lynn scored an easy goal. A minute later the final whistle sounded.

The teams were:—

R. F. A.—Cowper; C. Kelly and Hale, Rogers, V. Kelly and Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, Lynn, Abbot and Allan.

Bombay Battalion:—Corneiro; Taylor and Clarke; Dukes, Gordon and Marquis; Smith, Rogers, Sneddon, Boult and another.

Referees:—Messrs. James and Cummings.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

G. I. P. Parel 'A' v. Rangers.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY TOURNAMENT.

RAJA IYER AND BHAGVAT BEAT JEEJIBHOY AND NAOROJI.

Those who turned out at the Hindu Gymkhana yesterday to witness the second replay of the contest between Raja Iyer and Bhagvat and Jeejibhoy and Jal Naoroji were treated to a brilliant display of tennis. All the players were in the pink of their form and it was the better combination that won at last after a hard struggle. Naoroji predominated over the show again, but his partner was hopelessly erratic at the most psychological moments, although some of his returns were unreturnable. Raja Iyer was also responsible for some very pretty strokes, while Bhagvat played a cool and steady game.

The Hindu pair started off in a splendid fashion and captured the first set at the cost of two games only. Naoroji began the second set with a love game in his favour. The next two games also went to him, through Raja Iyer playing rather an unsteady game at this stage. With great difficulty Bhagvat could gather three games in this set. In the final set Bhagvat and Raja Iyer, led at 3—1, then the Parsi pair girded up their loins to give a battle royal. They overwhelmed the Hindu pair with their terrific smashes and powerful drives, and drew level at five eighth service. With another great effort, Bhagvat and Raja Iyer annexed the two games following and won a well-earned victory. They meet Perkins and Kolhoff in the semi-finals this evening, and should not have much difficulty in disposing them off.

In the penultimate round of the Gentlemen's Singles, Perkins met with an unqualified success, in that he beat his opponent in two straight sets, conceding only six games in all. Perkins cross-court drives and smashes drove Dr. Chalam out of court.

The results are:—

Gentlemen's Singles—Semi-final:—Perkins beat Chalam 6—2, 6—1.

Gentlemen's Doubles—3rd Round:—Bhagvat and Raja Iyer beat Jeejibhoy and J. A. D. Naoroji 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

At the Hindu Gymkhana the first games commence at 4-45 p.m. sharp.

Court No. 1 Bhagvat and Raja Iyer v. Perkins and Kolhoff followed by Mrs. H. B. Clayton and Jeejibhoy v. Mrs. Race and Perkins.

Court No. 2 Mrs. Lloyd and Cunningham v. Miss Guha and Maitra.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

Pinehurst.—Hagen won the North and South open golf championship scoring 283 for 72 holes. Cyril Walker was second with 285. The Britishers, Havers and Ockenden played poorly withdrawing at the end of the third round. The Australian Kirkwood was 295.—Reuter.

REPORTED DEFALCATIONS IN GOVT. TREASURY.

A DEAD MAN IN "TROUBLE."

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 3.

Misappropriation of Government money from Rajahmundry Sub-treasury is reported. Mr. Manthapudi Ramabrahman, the Shoristadar and Head Accountant in charge of the Treasury, suddenly died on the 31st March. His name is associated with the defalcation. The Police have searched the house of the deceased person. Several other houses are also being searched. This is the fourth lapse of its kind that has come to light within the last month. The other cases are connected with the Municipal Office, the Post Office and the District Court.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

3RD SESSION AT GOKARAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

GOKARAN, April 3.

The 3rd Karnatak Provincial Conference has been decided to be held at Gokaran on May 1st. Preparations are well under way. His Holiness Jagadguru Shanker Acharya of Shardapith has consented to preside.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

In the share market to-day jutes opened firm in sympathy with a good gunny market. There was fair outside support and sustained speculative enquiry. The close was steady.

In coals Bansjorah shows a decline of Rs. 2 while Gopalichucks are firm at current quotations. The feature of this section has been the enquiry for Singaran B and Sowardih the former marking an advance of about 5 points on the week and the latter about 3. Jainty centrals are also up by one point on the day.

In miscellaneous Indian iron and steels were exchanged at Rs. 36/8 while British Indian corporation are the turn easier.

Teas are steady unchanged.

Government securities firm.

Following were the closing quotations: Government securities 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/4 S. I. 5 pr cent. bonds 1933 97/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/8 S. I., do 1930 103/8 S. I.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Conty. 352. S. L. Railways:—Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway 69, Mymensingh Bhair Bazar Railway Rebate 74/8.

Cottons:—Agra United 2, Kesoram 4/6, Kesoram Pref. 55/4.

Jutes:—Anckland 182 S. L., Barnagore 139, Belvedere 480, Champadny 179, Caledonian 505, Clive 35 S. L., Dalhousie 377, Empire 46, Fort William 293/8 S. L., Hooghly Ordy 74, Howrah 13/6, Hukimchand Ordy 8/8, Kanknarrah 92 S. L., Lansdowne 292/5, Lothaan 397, Northbrook 50/12 S. L., Orient 189 S. L., Presidency 7/1, Reliance 51/4, Standard 370.

The "Daily Gazette" discussing the position created by the certification of the Finance Bill by the Governor-General considers that India's political progress has received a temporary set-back. Whilst deeply regretting the mistaken tactics which compelled the Government to use emergency powers the paper is confident that the set-back will only be temporary provided better informed Indian politicians frankly recognise the true position in India, and Great Britain's determination to move forward as quickly as the Indian conditions will safely permit.—A. P.

A Madras message says:—There was an informal investiture at the Government House on 3rd Inst. when His Excellency the Governor invested Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp with insignia of K.C.I.E. and also presented Kaiser-I-Hind silver medal to Commissioner Blowers of the Salvation Army and Mrs. Krishnaswami Chetty. A. P.

SIR T. NARIMAN'S SERVICES.

PARSEE COMMUNITY'S APPRECIATION.

On Thursday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall an address was presented to Dr. Sir Temulji Bhicaji Nariman by his friends and admirers in appreciation of his long public services of forty years and particularly in connection with the Parsi Lying-In Hospital of Bombay founded by him. Lady Cowasji Jehangir presided. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity by Parsi ladies and gentlemen and among those present on the platform were Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Hormasji C. Adenwala, Mr. R. P. Masani, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, and Sham-ul-elma J. J. Mody. After a programme of music was gone through Mr. Pirojshah Guzdar, Miss Bhicaiji Palamkot and Sir Cowasji Jehangir addressed the gathering in Gujarati eulogising the public services of Sir Temulji Nariman. Sir Cowasji Jehangir made reference to the Parsi Lying-In Hospital founded by Sir Temulji and said he (Sir Temulji) had agreed to transfer the institution in the name of the Parsi Panchayet on his (speaker's) request. He hoped other Parsi managed funds and institutions too would follow the example of Sir Temulji and hand over their institutions to the Parsi Panchayet where they would be zealously administered in the interests of the Parsi community.

An address was then read in Gujarati by Lady Cowasji Jehangir in which reference was made to Sir Temulji's public services as an eminent medical man, examiner of Bombay University, fellow, dean and syndic of the University and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Government, it was further stated had conferred upon him the knighthood in a spreciation of his public services and the sister communities had appreciated his talents by copying his example in founding maternity homes which was a great compliment to him.

The address was encased in a beautiful silver casket and presented to Sir Temulji amidst applause.

Sir Temulji in thanking for the great honour done to him said it reminded him how forty years ago he had opened the Parsi Lying-In Hospital on a small beginning with a trifle sum of Rs. 40,000. In 1922 when he published his report of this institution he had Rs. 2,58,000 on the Endowment Fund and yet year after year he had to carry on the deficit to the extent of Rs. 8 to 10 thousand. He was glad to say without going to the press or the platform he had strengthened the financial positin and now the Endownment had reached to Rs. 4,10,000. He had agreed to hand over his institution to the Parsi Panchayet as far as the financial side was concerned but the management would remain in his hands as before. He thought he was paid more than he deserved by the community and the Government in recognising his little service that he had done and he promised to continue his interest in the community in future.

A vote of thanks to Lady Cowasji for presiding on the occasion followed by the national anthem terminated the proceedings.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the Season Reports of the Presidency for the week ending 1st April:—

There was slight rain in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Garden and irrigated crops are generally in fair to good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

The Saraswat Mahila Samaj of the Saraswat Ladies of Bombay will stage a play entitled "Social Service" in Marathi at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, on Saturday next. There will be two performances, one from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. open to Ladies only, and the other for all from 9 to 11 p.m. The proceeds will go to Mahatma Gandhi's Khaddar Fund. Admission will be by tickets of Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1. The Drama 'Social Service' was staged in November last at the anniversary of the Samaj and was much appreciated. The decision to stage the play a second time has been taken in response to Mahatmaji's recent appeal for hand-spun yarn and subscription to the Khaddar Fund. Copies of the play in marathi can be had in leaflet form at 8 annas, its proceeds also going to the Khadar Fund. Tickets, and Copies of the Play can be had at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Buildings, Khaddi Bhandar, Princess Street and Girgaum Congress Committee, Kandewadi.

A Rangoon message of April 2nd says:—It is understood F. Lewisann, I.C.S. on completion of his duty as President of the Police Enquiry Committee, will resume duty as Chief Secretary to the Governments of Human and C. F. Grant, the present Chief Secretary, will be appointed Commissioner, Mandalay Division.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, April 3.)

Mr. Harilal J. Kothari, Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted leave on average pay for one month from the 26th March 1924.

Mr. Dahyabhai P. Shah to act as Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Harilal J. Kothari on leave.

Mr. C. H. Jani, Probationary Joint Subordinate Judge, Vadgaon, to be Probationary Subordinate Judge, Laramati, pending further orders.

Mr. V. S. Nerurkar, Joint Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, to be Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, vice Mr. R. B. Khangaonkar.

Mr. G. A. Balse on return from leave to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot.

Mr. D. V. Yennemadi, Joint Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot, to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Hubli.

Khan Bahadur Jehangirshah Edalji Modi, LL.B., to be a delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr. Bezonji Maneksi Jambusaria, deceased.

Mr. M. Yaseen Khan, Registrar of the Court of the Resident, Aden, has been granted leave on medical certificate on average pay with effect from the 1st December, 1923 to the 2nd May 1924 (inclusive).

Rao Saheb Bhaskar Amrit Patankar to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Kumble, or pending further orders.

Mr. Lalchand Santsing Shivani to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Larkana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Bulchand Alumal on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. G. K. Kumble, Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is granted, with effect from 1st February 1924, leave on average pay for three months on medical certificate.

Khan Bahadur S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from 1st March, 1924.

Mr. P. D. Maniar to act as Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, vice Khan Saheb J. D. Buxy, pending further orders.

Mr. P. C. Patil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, South-Central Division, is granted leave on average pay for one month and ten days with effect from 22nd April 1924 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays.

Mr. K. M. Pawar to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture South-Central Division, vice Mr. P. C. Patil.

Mrs. K. M. Burn Greene, Lady Superintendent, High School for Indian Girls, Poona, has been granted a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months from 21st March 1924.

Mr. H. Hamil, Professor of English, Deccan College, and Officiating Principal Karnatak College, Dharwar, to officiate as Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, with effect from 20th June, 1924, vice Mr. W. G. Robertson.

Mr. W. E. G. Solomon, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is granted with effect from 10th June 1924 leave on average pay for five months combined with leave on half average pay for one month with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the school to his leave.

Mr. N. T. Dubash, from the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, to be Accounts Officer on special duty in the office of the Director of Public Instruction for two months with effect from 4th March 1924.

Mr. E. R. Fern, Superintendent of Pottery, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to officiate as Principal of the School vice Mr. W. E. G. Solomon proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. J. Ingham, Superintendent of Workshop, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted with effect from 10th June 1924, leave on average pay for six months with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the College from 15th April to the leave.

Dr. R. D. Dalal, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H., to act as Director of Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

Dr. K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H., to officiate as Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District.

Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, L.C.E., Acting Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings), and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. R. T. Harrison.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Superintending Engineer, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and as Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Framji.

Mr. J. A. W. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, vice Mr. Griffiths.

Mr. Purshottam Sankalchand Chokshi, A.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, vice Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Kondvikar, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 10th July, 1924.

Mr. D. L. DeSouza, Junior Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 1st April 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. B. A. Solomon, Assistant Superintendent of Workshop, College of Engineering, Poona, is officiate as Superintendent of Workshop at the College during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Ingham or pending further orders.

Mr. K. G. Gidwani, Superintendent in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from 7th April 1924 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Messrs. J. A. Spencer, F. H. Claridge, J. R. Allan, G. H. Baker, A. W. Marks, J. Tibbon, S. M. Gazdar, F. Tinker and J. N. Master, to be Inspectors of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances for the Bombay Presidency, including Aden; and Mr. A. F. Ford to be Inspector of Steam Boilers for Aden.

Captain K. G. Collender is appointed as a part-time Orthopaedic Mechanic temporarily for three years.

Dr. Vasant Ramji Khanolkar, M.D. (London) is appointed as Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, temporarily for two years with effect from the 22nd February 1924.

Mr. V. D. Merchant, L.M. & S., B.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Kaira, has been granted leave on average pay for four months combined with leave on half average pay for five days with effect from the 1st March, 1924 preparatory to retirement.

Mr. S. V. Trivedi, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, from 1st March 1924, pending further orders.

Woman Assistant Surgeon Miss M. N. Tankariwala, L.M. & S., has been appointed to act as Honorary Gynaecologist at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 1st February, 1924, in addition to her own duties, vice Miss G. D. Medhora, M.B., B.S., resigned.

Dr. T. L. Chiplunkar, L.M. & S., (Bom.), M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lond), has been appointed to act as Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, with effect from the 25th February 1924 to the 30th September 1924, vice Dr. R. K. Naidu, L.M. & S., resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hooton, C.I.E., I.M.S., Officiating Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 11th January 1924.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E., to be representative of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay on the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, with effect from the 1st April, 1924.

PAREL SHOOTING CASE.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The Coroner concluded the inquest touching the deaths of Antia Rama and Arjun Ramchandra who it is alleged died of gun shots fired by Mirza on the night of 11th of March last at Parel.

Deputy Inspector McKenna of Bombay Police said on receipt of a telephone messag he went to Parel Tank Road with an armed police party and went up to the narrow road leading to the soap factory. He found one man lying on the ground in front of Mr. Mirza's gate. He was rolling about from pain. There were two Hindus seated near the dead man. Mr. Mirza was handing medicines through the wicket gate. Witness saw one injured man on a verandah near the temple, another injured man near Mr Mirza's gate and a third injured man was brought when the ambulance was about to be driven away.

Replying to Mr. Godinho, witness said he saw one man who was holding a torch over the wounded man. When witness arrived the crowd had dispersed.

Mr. Nariman Bezonji Bajan, an auditor, said on the night in question he was awakened by a noise when he saw a crowd in the compound of the boarding school next to Bomanji's Wadi in which he resided. Several of the men had torches and lathis. They were going towards Bomanji's Wadi but found the doors closed and they then turned towards Mr. Mirza's compound. Before they left the compound witness heard the report of a gun in the compound. After they left and went towards Mr. Mirza's house, witness heard three or four shots fired After a little time, six or seven men came back to the school compound and witness heard them saying something to the effect that men had been fired upon.

Cross examined by Mr. Godinho witness said when the men came back to the school compound witness noticed a gun hanging from the shoulders of a Hindu. None of the crowd had gone into Bomanji's Wadi.

After some more witnesses were examined Mr. Mirza was asked if he wished to make a statement to which he said he did not desire to make any.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The Jury then returned the following verdict:—

The deaths of Antya Rama and Arjun Ramchandra were caused by wounds due to shots fired from a gun by Mr. A. T. Mirza at a time when the Parel district was in a disturbed state and the people in the locality in which he lived were panic stricken, in consequence of alarms of stone-throwing and thieves and were rushing along the roads and in front of his house late at night. Mr Mirza, under the circumstances had grounds for apprehending violence to life and property.

ALLEGED BANK FRAUD.

AN EXTRADITION WARRANT GRANTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor instructed by Deputy Inspector Lyons of the C.I.D. applied for an extradition warrant against Thomas David Lawson, an Accountant in the Lloyds Bank, Cox's and King's Branch. Mr. Richard Andrews, the sub-manager of the Lloyds Bank, appeared for the complainant—Lloyds Bank. For the prosecution Mr. Thanawalla said that on the 21st March last the Lloyds Bank received a cable from a constituent in New York to the effect that their account was wrongly debited with Rs. 2½ lakhs on the 21st January and which payment was unauthorised by them. On receipt of this cable enquiries were instituted with the result that it was found out that this sum was debited by the accused to the account of the constituents to cover up his own frauds.

The Lloyds Bank had an account with the Imperial Bank of India and the accused was in charge of the cheque books and was authorised to draw cheques on the Imperial Bank. Between the 30th March 1922 and 21st January 1924 the accused drew 19 cheques in all on the Imperial Bank in favour of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. All these cheques were signed by the accused along with another official of the Lloyds Bank and in majority of the cases the body of the cheques were also filled in by the accused. The accused had a personal account with the Chartered Bank. After drawing these 19 cheques the accused forwarded them along with paying-in-slips, and a memorandum asking the Chartered Bank to credit these cheques to his own personal account. Accused did not pass any entries in the Lloyds Bank in respect of these cheques and so the Imperial Bank's account did not agree with the account shown in the pass book. The accused however, reconciled the Imperial Bank's account in his own books with the pass book and passed internal vouchers or entries in his books whereby the Imperial Bank's account was credited with a sufficient sum to make the figures agree with those shown in the pass book. He further manipulated other accounts in his own (Lloyd's Bank) books and after a few days would pass entries reversing the credits in the account of the Imperial Bank. On the 22nd January 1924 he adjusted the Imperial Bank's account in his own books by crediting that account with the sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs and debiting the same to a constituent's account in New York and on the 26th January sailed for England on leave. After recording the evidence led for the prosecution His Worship granted a warrant as asked for by Mr. Thanawalla.

TRAMCAR FATALITY.

On Tuesday at 8-45 p.m. Karimad Puraj (65) a Mahomedan beggar was crossing the Sandhurst Road when he was knocked down by a tramcar No 47-A proceeding towards War Bunder. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where his skull was found to have been fractured. He died subsequently.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Narayn Valabhdas a partner in the firm of Valabhdas Mathuradas and Company reports to the police that his godown in Cavel Street was locked at 6 p.m. on Tuesday. When his clerk opened the godown next day noon, eight bales of goods valued at Rs. 4,800 were found to have been stolen. Entrance seems to have been effected by means of a duplicate key.

Mr. W. J. Doris of the P. W. D. Madras placed his despatch box on his table at the Ballard Pier Hotel when it was last seen by him at 9 p.m. on Tuesday. At 7 a.m. on Wednesday he missed it. The box contained jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 2,000.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Dongola" with the English Mails of March 20 due at 1 p.m.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya's lecture on Hinduism, Vile Parle National School, 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 5.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, April 7.

Intermediate Exam. in Agriculture, and B.A. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-0	9- 0

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7-30 p.m. on the 2nd inst. and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Mandala" which left Bombay on the 7th March arrived at Plymouth on the 31st ultimo.

DAILY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd April 1924 to 6 a.m. of 3rd April 1924.

Smallpox 18 attacks (including 1 case among the Haj Pilgrims) and 11 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 6 attacks and 5 deaths; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 133; total mortality this day last year 132.

BOMBAY WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The following contributions were received by the Strikers' Family Relief Committee:—Mr. F. J. Ginwala Rs. 25; The Sunshine Publishing House Rs. 5; Mr. A. B. Godrej Rs. 100; through Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society Rs. 50; Mr. Jambhekar Rs. 5; Indar Congress Committee (in addition to 7½ payless of rice and 5 seers of dal was received) Rs. 7-3-0; West Matunga District Congress Committee Rs. 14-10-0; F Ward Congress Committee Rs. 101; total Rs. 307-13-0.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF S. S. LEAGUE, PAREL.

The Home Nursing Class started under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the Social Service League is being held every Sunday at 4-30 p. m. at the Workingmen's Institute, Poibawadi Parel. The work of giving practical lessons on Home Nursing will commence from Sunday the 6th inst. Arrangement for giving these practical lessons has been made at the Clinic for Women conducted by Dr. Miss Malthai Gore L.M., D.T.M. opposite the Institute. The Class is open to all ladies.

VADNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Vadnagara Nagar mandal held on 23-3-24 it was resolved: "It is desirable to convene a parished of the Caste and therefore a public meeting of all the local members of our Caste be convened under the auspices of the Mandal to appoint a Committee to convene the Parished to arrange for the finances and to entrust to that Committee specific duties." In pursuance of the resolution a public meeting of Vadnagara Nagar Caste in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the said Mandal at Pannalal Terrace, Grant Road, Bombay on next Sunday at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The 57th anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj will be celebrated to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan will speak on "Rabia—the Saint of Islam and Bhai Hariprasad will lecture on "Mirabai." All are cordially invited to attead.

MUSICAL CONCERT AT PAREL.

Sri Ramana Sachidananda Samaj have arranged for a musical concert at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m., when Mr. A. S. Venkataramma Sastriar of Tanjore, an expert scientific musician of great repute, will entertain the public, along with Messrs. Narayana Iyer and Kalyanamma Iyer who are experts in violin and mridangam respectively.

THE DADABHAI STATUE.

In the last paragraph of Mr. L. V. Kaikini's letter published yesterday the second line should read 'Controversy is now at an end' instead of 'Controversy is not an end.'

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

The number of men working in the mills on Thursday, was about 1,05,000 in all.

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NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1924.

AFFRONT TO INDIA.

Mr. Duncan's speech on the second reading of the Class Areas Bill has made two things clear beyond all doubt: first, that the measure is aimed at Indians and Indians alone; and second, that it is inspired by the unholy desire to repress the Indians because they have dared to "rise in the scale of efficiency and skill" and threaten to become competitors with the Whites. The world was hitherto given to understand that the South African Whites' objection to Indians residing and trading alongside of them was that the latter had not attained the scale of civilization which the Whites deemed necessary for the rapid development of South Africa. But that argument is now abandoned in favour of just the reverse one, enunciated by Mr. Duncan, that the Indians are objectionable because they are rising in the scale of efficiency and skill, which in the eyes of the Whites connote "civilization." The Natives of Africa, the Malays and other "coloured" inhabitants of the Union are not a "menace" because they have not yet risen in the scale of efficiency and skill and are content to remain as political and economic serfs of the Whites. Who will deny after this that General Smuts and his countrymen have a very high and noble ideal of human progress in their vision?

Mr. Duncan assures the world that the whole object of his Government is to avoid friction and that temporarily—"a matter of a generation or so," to quote his exact words. But he does not stop to reflect whether the tendency to clash thus forcibly put down by legislation will not manifest itself in more objectionable ways in other directions. Does Mr. Duncan expect that Indians will ever get over the feeling that they have been picked out for invidious treatment because they have become as efficient and skilful as the Whites and that the South African Government dare to insult them in this manner because they happen to be British subjects and the British Government will not extend to them the protection which they would have, as a matter of right, expected from a national Government of their own? Mr. Duncan himself says that the position in some other British colonies too is identical with that of South Africa. Does he not therefore, expect the example of South Africa to be copied by these Colonies? How, then, can he say that the South African experiment will be only of a temporary nature? It must be plain to the meanest understanding that once the policy of segregating Indians is officially sanctioned in any single part of the Empire, it will be sooner or later put in operation in all parts of the Empire and Indians will be reduced to the condition of helots and outcasts everywhere under the Flag. There is no necessity for the discussion of the various provisions of the Bill, which are calculated to deprive the Indian community of their legitimate means of livelihood. The entire policy underlying the Bill is a pernicious and wicked one. The self-respect of India will not tolerate such an affront. If the policy should receive the sanction of the Imperial Government, the conviction will be finally driven home to the people of India that there is no safety for them in the British Empire. It is for British statesmen to consider gravely whether such a feeling of despair should be generated in the breast of Indians.

DANGER OF DELAY.

In accordance with our invariable practice of giving a hearing to the various schools of thought on every question, we publish elsewhere an article embodying the views of Sheykh Abdulla bin Ali Al-Zaeed. We differ very widely from those views; none the less do we respect the author's manifest sincerity. The action of the Turks is not so bad as the report of it, though every Muslim has felt something of the Sheykh Abdulla's indignation. We shall not raise that point because the information we possess is still imperfect. Where we feel bound to emphasise our difference in the interests of Al-Islam is when he advocates the claim of the Sharif Huseyn. Even upon points of fact we disagree with his contentions (1) "that the majority of the Arabs have already made him obeisance." This, we submit, is very far from proved. "And if we elected somebody else then there will be two Khalifas which state of things should be avoided at any cost." Not surely at the cost of accepting someone manifestly undesirable! (2) "He possesses the two Harams, Mecca and Madina". The two Harams which the Khalifa ought to possess are (though the error which the author makes is almost general nowadays) not Mecca and Medina, but Mecca and *Jerusalem*. (3) "He is a descendant of the Holy Prophet and the tradition that the Khilafat must remain in the Koreysh tribe is well-known. We will only mention that the Holy Prophet on his death-bed made it clear that it was never his intent to found a dynasty; and that the tradition referred to was never quoted as decisive in the matter in the time of the rightly-guided Khalifas, but was made much of under Beni Abbas who, being of Coreysh, wished to perpetuate their supremacy. (4) "The obeisance of Muslims to him will tend to rescue Jazirat-ul-Arab from the present state of servitude". We seriously doubt it. A letter which we lately published, giving the views of the Sultan of Najd on the activities of the Sharif Huseyn, suggests that a powerful element in Arabia regards them with extreme disfavour. (5) "He has his capital at Mecca." The local ruler of Mecca, deriving his revenue from the pilgrimage, ought not to be the Khalifa, who is the protector of the pilgrims against depredation and extortion. Mecca, the sacred centre of the Muslim world, has never been, and cannot from the nature of its function in the Muslim body ever be, the capital of Muslim civilisation. (6) "We do not find any man better than he." This is the opinion of the learned Sheykh, so we refrain from comments, which it would be difficult for us to make politely. (7) "It will afffford a safeguard for the Harameyn ash-Sharifeyn." Again we doubt it.

At any rate the Sharif's action with the help of his sons in seeking to forestall the decision of a general Congress of the Muslims is not praiseworthy, and we are prepared to make his submission to the judgment of the Congress the test of that sincerity which Sheykh Abdulla claims for him. For our own part we would ask the Muslims to put aside all notions of dynastic rivalry and mediaeval tradition, and to face the problem from the proper standpoint of Islam as illustrated in the conduct of the Holy Prophet and his immediate successors, known as the Rightly Guided Khalifas. Everyone agrees that the Khilafat has not been *true* Khilafat since the death of Hazrat Ali. We have at least to try to make it once more true, in modern terms, and the task of the Islamic Congress should be to devise the means to do so. The only rulers who are qualified by independent power, the first essential, are the rulers of Turkey and Afghanistan. In many ways it would be better for our purpose if the Khalifa could be set up in a little Kingdom like Albania, where he could not be regarded as politically threatening by Christian Powers, and had a residence in every Muslim country which was willing to provide one. His power ought not to be identified with that of any great division of the Muslims, though he could call upon them all in case of need; and his authority outside his own small territory should be quite clearly non-political, unidentified with the politics of any country. As the emblem of Islamic unity and brotherhood, he must watch over, and assist, the progress of Islam as a whole. We cannot agree with Sheykh Abdulla that the Muslim Congress should be held at Mecca. It should be held in Egypt, Turkey or Albania, preferably Egypt, provided the Egyptian Court does not meanwhile proclaim King Fuad as Khalifa. We greatly wish that we could hear that somebody of weight from India had been sent to Egypt and to other Muslim countries, to discuss preliminaries. The danger of delay must now be clear to everyone.

SECRET TREATIES.

The Labour Government is to be congratulated on its decision to take Parliament and the nation into confidence regarding every treaty and every understanding that the Government might enter into hereafter with foreign Powers. Though during the last War British statesmen of Conservative and Liberal parties were loud in their denunciation of secret diplomacy, there were no greater sinners in respect of such diplomacy, both during the War and after, than some of these very statesmen. One of the Fourteen Wilsonian Points, tacitly acquiesced in by British statesmen, was "open covenants openly made," but the subsequent history of the War has shown how, while applauding enthusiatically the principle embodied in this declaration of faith, these statesmen were busy plotting in secret for setting one "ally" against another and for the division of the spoils of victory when it should come. The War itself was born of secret diplomacy and the Versailles Treaty itself is a product of secret diplomacy of the worst kind. That is the reason why it continues to be responsible for so much misery in Europe. However, Russia which was once the hot-bed of secret diplomacy, has definitely refused to give any quarter to it henceforth. Germany is following suit and if Great Britain should wash its hands of it for ever a great step forward will have been taken in ridding Europe of this pestilential evil, which has been responsible for untold happiness to mankind. Though the practice which the Labour Government proposes to initiate will not bind the Liberal and Conservative Governments which may succeed it, the convention once set will become irrestible if the nation and the Parliament insist on being kept informed of every agreement which the Government of the day proposes to enter into with any foreign Power or Powers. So long Parliament has been treated with scant consideration in regard to the activities of the Foreign Office, but there is every sign that it is awakening to a keen realisation of its responsibilities in the matter.

Notes of the Day.

Lausanne Treaty.

While the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty by Parliament seems to be assured, some of the "Liberal" members have not been able to overcome the temptation to indulge in a final wail about the "humiliating" nature of the treaty and the "inglorious" surrender to the Turks of all they had asked. The wail of these anti-Turk M. P.'s is rather belated, since it is impossible for Great Britain to back out of the Treaty without gravely endangering her reputation in the Orient and jeopardising the peace of both Europe and Asia. Besides, as Mr. MacDonald said, if Britain allowed other signatory Powers to ratify the Treaty before her, the British people would find it put into operation over their heads. The only attitude that Great Britain can adopt is that indicated in Mr. MacDonald's speech. Let Great Britain stand by Turkey as a sincere friend and the latter will never fail in its obligations to the former. If Great Britain understood well her interests as an Asiatic Power, she would be the staunchest friend of Turkey.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer on "Cooly" Government.

In the March number of the "Fortnightly Review" Sir Michael O'Dwyer contributes a characteristic article on, "Three Years of Reform in India: A Plea for the Indian Masses." His arguments, briefly summarised, come to this: "Only two per cent. of the people vote for the provincial councils and less than one per cent. for the Legislative Assembly. The interests of this small minority clash with the interests of the mass of the people. Is it just to hand over the latter to the tender mercies of the former, specially when there is available a body of men who have devoted their lives to working for the welfare and advancement of the country as a whole?" For the rest Sir Michael should be allowed to put forward his opinions in his own words: "The usual professions of solicitude for the depressed classes, the usual resolutions never translated into practice—for the removal of "untouchability" by Indian politicians, including Gandhi himself. . . are mere 'eyewash' to impress the British public." Again, referring to the activity of Indian politicians (both Moderate and Extremist), he says: "Thousands of honourable and liberty-loving people here have been deceived by it, and have unconsciously helped to rivet the fetters on the Indian masses in the belief that they were giving the latter the blessings of democratic institutions." Alluding to Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Michael adds: "The conviction and sentence of six years' imprisonment were received with general relief in India, for there was hardly a corner of India which had not suffered grievously from his propaganda of racial hatred and anarchy." Sir Michael seems to be a little uncomfortable about the advent of the Labour Party and its influence on Indian politics, so he proceeds to do his duty in the matter and tells the Labour Party what India really thinks about it. "However much for their own ends Indian politicians may appeal to British Labour for sympathy and support against the 'irresponsible British bureaucracy,' in their hearts they will resent being ruled by what some of them will stigmatise as a 'Cooly' Sircar or Government. This feeling may appear quite unjustifiable to the British people but it would be idle to disguise the fact that, to start with, a Labour Government will not enjoy the same weight and prestige in India as the administrations that preceded it." He finally proceeds to give his own prescription for the solution of the Indian problem and makes an appeal to the Labour Government to carry it out. "Till the Indian masses are in a position to safeguard their own interests it is the duty of the British Government to protect them against external aggression, internal disorder, and exploitation by the Indian privileged castes, and lead them steadily towards the light of full citizenship and civilisation."

The Old Familiar Game.

We have endeavoured to put Sir Michael O'Dwyer's case as fairly as possible. It is quite an interesting question whether Sir Michael really believes what he says or whether he indulges in sheer professional propaganda. It is difficult to imagine any sane man believing in the kind of stuff quoted above. But, unfortunately, some people are so completely blinded by their own interests that their intelligence refuses to work or leads them to pre-determined conclusions. Sir Michael's main point is that the two per cent. of the enfranchised Indians form a very narrow oligarchy. True. But the few thousand Britishers who run the show to-day form an infinitely narrower oligarchy. And is a national oligarchy worse than a foreign bureaucracy? He argues that the interests of the classes and the masses are antagonistic. It is true in India as it is true everywhere in the world. But does it follow that every country in the world should be ruled by foreigners? Sir Michael claims for the bureaucracy the role of guardians of the mass of people. But what have these guardians done for their proteges during the last century and a half of their government? And if the masses to-day are not fit to take care of their own interests who is to blame for it? But the fact is that to meet the arguments of Sir Michael O'Dwyer is like flogging a dead horse. He is at the old, old game of divide and rule which is the trump card of bureaucratic policy in India. The differences between Hindus and Muslims, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, the classes and masses, the urban and the rural people, the moderates and extremists, all play into the hands of the common opponent of the country's freedom. Sir Michael's plea for the Indian masses is in reality a plea for the bureaucracy; and he skips over the little awkward transition by laying it down as a dictum that the latter are the natural guardians of the masses and not their own countrymen. It is a curious part of the national psychology of Englishmen that in a clash of interests they see in opponents little that is not evil; and the Spaniard, the Frenchman, the American, the Boer and the German have all taken their turn at supplying the material for the play of his national prejudice. The Indian is doing it now.

Mr. Horniman and Labour Government.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

"Mr. B. G. Horniman writes to us on the answer recently given by Professor Richards to Commander Kenworthy's question concerning his exclusion from India. As to the phrase in the report, "Only a few days go the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly resisted a motion for permitting him to return," Mr. Horniman says: "I assume that 'and' is a misprint for 'in', as, despite the resistance of the Government of India, the motion in the Assembly was carried *without a division*.

"That the Government of India should continue to resist the demand after this is an indication of the extent to which they represent Indian public opinion and the contempt with which they treat it.

"For what are the facts? I was summarily deported from a sick bed five years ago without trial or charge under a war-time Regulation five months after the war was over. Nobody has ever pretended that the matter had anything to do with the war. The war-time Regulation has lapsed, but I am now excluded by the refusal by the Government here of a passport, although there is no legal bar to my return to and residence in India.

"I have from the beginning challenged an inquiry, asked to be prosecuted—if there is a case,—demanded to be faced with the official reasons for this arbitrary treatment, which, apart from the question of principle, has involved me in great personal loss and suffering. But I can get no satisfaction. How long is this persecution of a man by Executive fiat to go on?

"The responsibility lies upon the Secretary of State for India in a Labour Government. Is it to support autocratic and tyrannical conduct of this kind that men and women, who believe in freedom—including my humble self—have worked and voted to put the Labour Party into power?"

Madras Religious Endowments Bill.

The procedure followed by the Governor of Madras in returning the Religious Endowments Bill to the local Legislature Council for reconsideration is a extraordinary and calculated seriously to curtail the liberties of the members of the Council. The Bill, which is of a most objectionable character, was passed by the last Council, which, as every one knows, was dominated by the reactionary "Justice" clique who rode rough-shod over every other interest save that of the particular non-Brahmin brand which appealed to them. The entire presidency was up in arms against the Bill and the Governor-General in Council was at last prevailed upon to withhold his assent to it. The Bill has been returned to the new Council for reconsideration, but Lord Willingdon has asked the Council to consider only certain passages in it and not the Bill as a whole. This is an unheard of procedure, but it is contended on behalf of Government that the procedure does not militate against the provisions of the Government of India Act. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General of Madras, however, thinks that the procedure is not warranted by the Act. He sums up the legal position thus:

"The only provisions for carrying over pending business are contained in Standing Order 2 which says that where a session is terminated by prorogation pending Bills shall be carried over to the next session. In the first place, the Bill was not pending business of the Council when the last session terminated. In the second place, the prorogation was followed by a dissolution which put an end to the old Council altogether. In the third place, the power of the Governor to return the Bill to the Council under Sec. 81-A is only for 'reconsideration' which necessarily implies that the Council which passed the Bill is the Council to be required to review its decision. . . . . The correct legal procedure is to introduce a fresh Bill."

The view advanced on behalf of Government that the Council is indissoluble and that its members alone are mortal may sound all right in theory but in all democratic constitutions all Bills etc. pending before the dissolution of the old Council and the election of a new one, are considered to have lapsed and if they are reintroduced at all they are done so as quite new measures. Such a procedure is necessary because the members of the new Council are bound to be, most of them, new ones and it is not fair that they should be asked to take up the consideration of a measure at a stage where the old Council left it. The procedure adopted by the Madras Government puts a serious handicap on the Council. It resembles strongly the recommendatory procedure adopted by the Viceroy in respect of the Finance Bill. The Governor has, in effect, presented a loaded pistol at the head of the Council and asked it to pass only such amendments as he is pleased to dictate. The duty of the Madras Council is clear. It should throw out the Bill altogether.

THE KHILAFAT PROBLEM.

BY ABDULLA BIN ALI AZ-ZAEED OF BAHREIN.

Is what has been reported to us of Turkey a reality or a dream? Is it true that the Khilafat of the Holy Prophet is abolished? Is it true that the Theological school of Islam is done away with? Is it true that the Ministry of Pious Foundations is wiped out? Is it true that the Islamic Tribunals are discontinued? All this has happened. What a pity! Those same Turks, who rescued their country and faith from the clutches of their cruel enemies have grown intoxicated by their triumph. After all it is their inexperience which has betrayed them and led them astray. They did not think of the consequences and have hurled themselves into the abyss. The matter is too great to bear and too serious to be described. They have indeed perpetrated a crime against Islam, against the Moslems, against their own nation, and country, the consequence of which they will realise in the near future. But in order to enlighten the reader on the state of things which led them to do all that I would describe the facts summarily and then would suggest how we should cope with this horrible state of affairs. I would not have hastened to give out my opinion had not confirmed news been received by us from Angora corroborating the news brought by Reuter.

A Symbol of Unity.

The Khilafat, apart from its existence having been made incumbent by faith, is a symbol of the unity of the Moslems, and a mark vouchsafed to the East against the West, a chain of union round the various Moslem nations, and the centre of their national aspirations. Thus its abolition is tantamount to the destruction of the Moslem brotherhod and nullification of the Quranic injunctions. Nay it is a decree against Islam for its annihilation, a rending asunder of the nations which profess Islam, a letting in the flood of exploitation. The Western Powers longed for nothing more than that the bond of Moslem unity should be broken. Let me therefore tell you the truth that those who have given effect to the desires of Europe are not apostates only but they are simpletons as well. Had Turkey auctioned the abolition of Khilafat she would have secured a price for it inconceivable by many who do not know what Khilafat could do.

Oh! the pity of it! When we see other powers striving their utmost to earn support and good will for themselves even at the price of spending millions of gold coins in building, for instance, mosques for the Moslems in their capitals, Turkey has degraded her position in the eyes of the Moslem world entirely and has turned the countries of the Moslem world who answered to her calls from east to west, into her enemies. Is this civilization? Can progress be attained in this way? Never. Asmat Pasha says: "The Moslem world honours us because we are powerful." Bravo! Bravo! Your Excellency! Britain is more powerful than you. But there are people who return good by evil. At all events the relations to-day between you and other Moslems are like those that were between Abraham's father and himself. The latter asked God to pardon the former because he (Abraham) had promised his father

(Continued on page 9.)

LABOUR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

ISSUE OVER EVICTIONS

BILL TALKED OUT.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wheatley moved the second reading of the Evictions Bill and vividly depicted the destitution in Glasgow due to unemployment. Women and children were starving yet evictions were increasing, destroying family life and subjecting them to treatment worse than was inflicted on great criminals. He agreed that the burden of helping them should not be thrown entirely on the property owners (Opposition cheers and laughter). He knew there were still members of the House who put the rights of property above the rights of human beings (Opposition protests and Ministerial cheers). He warned the House there were limits to human endurance.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said Mr. Wheatley had fulfilled a double function. He was a hostage in the hands of Mr. MacDonald for good behaviour of the Labour back benches and a pledge to his friends that class war would not be allowed to sleep. The back benches were now beginning to realise their power.

Mr. Asquith said he was unable to support the Bill which introduced an iniquitous and invidious proposal and unless Government deleted the first clause the Liberals would vote against the second reading.

Mr. Maxton pressed Government to accept the Opposition's ultimatum and appeal to the country on the issue. The trend of the Opposition speeches heralded Government's doom until Mr. Clynes at the last moment announced Government's willingness to erase the first clause and substitute a clause by which the cost of maintaining the unemployed in homes fell on the public funds. Discussion thereupon arose whether the insertion of such a clause would make the measure a money Bill which would necessitate complete reframing. Thus the allotted time for discussion passed and the Bill was talked out which means the Bill is not lost, but the debate is adjourned.

The last few minutes of the debate were most exciting. Mr. Baldwin contended it was constitutionally impossible to take the course suggested by Mr. Clynes whereupon the Opposition demanded an answer of 'yes' or 'no' as to whether Mr. Clynes would withdraw the clause and refused to permit the latter to make any other statement. Mr. Pringle stepped into the breach and raised the money issue and thus saved the situation. Government is now considering the situation, but has decided whatever the outcome may be they will not treat the matter as one of confidence. It is at present thought that the Bill will be dropped and new measures substituted.—Reuter.

CAPITAL LEVY.

LONDON, April 3.

After the Evictions Bill had been got out of the way, the House of Commons settled down to debate on the subject of the capital levy, which was of an academic character, as it is recognised that the question is not a live issue in this Parliament.

Mr. Walter Guinness submitted the motion inviting the House to register its opinion for the encouragement of enterprise. A fruitful use of capital was needed and capital levy would prove disastrous to employment.

Mr. Petnick Lawrence moved an amendment supporting capital levy.

Mr. Clynes recognised that no Government could introduce the capital levy proposed unless it was assured of public opinion. He believed that the people would soon see it was a real, stern necessity.

The amendment was defeated and Mr. Guinness' motion was carried.

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

After the rejection of Mr. Thurtle's amendment on the death penalty which was seconded by Mr. Meyler, by 207 votes to 136, Mr. Maxton moved a new clause giving the condemned man the right of appeal to a Criminal Court.

Mr. Seely endeavoured to secure adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Clynes declined to adjourn the debate on the ground that the Bill must be passed.

Mr. Seely's motion was defeated.

Thereafter, Mr. Maxton's amendment was rejected by 193 votes to 120.

Mr. Lansbury then moved a further clause giving the recruit a right to refuse duty in aid of civil power in connection with trade dispute.

This was rejected by 236 votes to 67.

The amendment to abolish Church parades was next negatived. Eventually, after further debate the Army and Air Force Bill passed the Committee unamended. Also passed the third reading.

The House then adjourned at 5/17 a.m.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Miss Jewson and Lady Terington were present throughout the night.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACT.

Sir C. Yate moved a new clause amending the section of the Army and Air Force Act relating to His Majesty's Indian Force-

(Continued on next page.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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CLASS AREAS BILL.

MATTER OF FRICTION FOR A TIME ONLY.

SECOND READING IN UNION ASSEMBLY.

CAPETOWN, April 2.

The Assembly was unusually crowded tonight when the Minister of Interior, Mr. Duncan, made a speech on the second reading of the Class Areas Bill. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the officials bay was prominent among the large sprinkling of Indians. After tracing the history of the Indians in South Africa the Minister emphasised that the Bill was introduced because of the pressure by the Indians on the White people in Natal, and the Transvaal. The whole question should be regarded calmly and sanely. This so-called menace had been caused by competition with the White population owing to the Indians' rise in scale of efficiency and skill. Only temporarily had it any seriousness and it was really a matter of a generation or so because with an essential increase in the White population this impact between Indians and Whites would not continue to be serious. It was a matter of friction only for a time.

GOVERNMENT'S OBJECT.

Mr. Duncan then quoted figures showing the very small increase of Indians in Natal and the Transvaal in the last ten years and pointed out that as immigration had ceased there was no increase from outside. Inside the Indians had shown a great rise in the scale of civilisation. The Bill did not aim at segregation, but only at separation as regards residence and training. There was no idea whatsoever of ruining Indians or making it impossible for them to live decently. The whole object was to avoid friction. They were of different origin, had different traditions and a mixture had never been found good. The Bill recognised the right of Indians to live up to proper standards with fair and just treatment. At the same time the uncompability of the position must be recognised. Not only in South Africa, but in California, British Columbia and elsewhere the same problem prevailed and even in India itself there was not freedom from caste. "Take the position o the United State's Negroes brought there similarly to the Indian in Natal (hear, hear), the constitution and law in America provided for absolute equality, but what the law allowed custom took away." The Bill was intended to prevent a clash. Indians under it could live decently without any sense of degradation. The Minister said that the Whites and Coloured citizens and natives were excluded from the Bill and also all peoples in the Cape Province and the Free State. The Indian question was not an acute problem in these provinces.

Proceeding with the details Mr. Duncan declared that a commission would recommend selected areas and report to the Governor-General. He affirmed that the vested rights of the Indians in any case were protected and also the rights of renewals of leases, etc., but no new licenses would be granted. Exception, however, was to be made in a class of Indians, such as hawkers who would be unable to ply their trade if confined to selected areas. As a protection to Indians, advisory boards which could include non-Europeans would guide the urban authorities.

Turning to the statements that the Bill was a breach of some agreement between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi the Minister asserted that firstly the Indians were treated with all due consideration. Secondly, the vested rights mentioned by Mr. Gandhi referred specifically to certain Indians affected by the Gold Law or the Township Amendments Acts were purely a side issue. In a vehement peroration Mr. Duncan assured the House that the problem would be approached sanely and there would be no oppression (applause). Every consideration and justice would be shown (hear, hear.) He knew that there was a claim for equality, but at present that claim could not be allowed. But all the Indians' proper claims must be met and they must have every opportunity to lead decent civilised lives. The Minister said that there was no place for expansion of Indians in South Africa to-day, but if they could help them to return they must do so. During the last three years Indians had returned at the rate of two thousand annually. That policy could be developed and extended. The Indian menace, so-called, could only be got rid of by expansion of the White people throughout the Union.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.

Mr. Duncan speaking very deliberately emphasised that Government would not be deterred by any threats of resistance from inside South Africa or retaliation from outside. (Loud cheers).

Colonel Creswell, Leader of the Labour Party, strongly argued that the bill left the position unchanged and moved an amendment to refer it to the Select Committee.

The House then adjourned.—Reuter.

ECHO OF PARNELL STREET SIEGE.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

The Dublin Gazette contains the names of nearly one hundred officers whose resignations have been accepted including Major General Liam Tobin, Colonel Dalton and also officers taken into custody in the public house siege in Parnell Street.—Reuter.

THE PRINCES OF WALES,

LONDON, Apl. 2.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Biarritz for ten days' stay to recuperate after the accident.—Reuter.

FRENCH HOLD ON RUHR.

GOVT. RECALCITRANT.

POINCARE'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, April 2.

Paris.—M. Poincare in reply to interpellations on the Government's policy in the Chamber, to-day, was interrupted owing to a violent scene which necessitated a temporary suspension of the sitting. The trouble arose out of a supplementary remark to M. Poincare's speech by the War Minister, M. Maginot, as a result of which a Communist, after calling M. Maginot an "infamous scoundrel and blackguard", was only prevented from assaulting him by the ushers' intervention. The Prime Minister declared that the choice of the New Cabinet Ministers did not signify a change in the Foreign or Home policy. He reiterated his well-known views regarding the French hold on the Ruhr. He declared that receipts from the Ruhr last year exceeded the expenditure by 658 million francs, and estimated a net surplus for 1924 at three milliards. He emphasised the necessity of a united will and perseverance of all the Allies to carry out the Expert Committees' decisions on reparations. But in any event France could not waver in her determination. The statement was received with prolonged cheers and the Chamber adjourned.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPLY TO AMBASSADORS.

LEAGUE TO REPLACE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

Berlin.—The German reply to the Ambassadors' Conference on the question of military control was presented last night. It suggests the proposed investigation of German armaments should be carried out by the Council of the League of Nations, also an immediate replacement of the Allied Control Commission by a body subordinate to the Council.—Reuter.

FRENCH OFFICIAL CIRCLES PERTURBED.

Paris.—French official circles are of opinion that the graves situation has been created by the German reply. It is stated that Germany for the first time since the Armistice has adopted the tone of an independent Power not bound by the Treaty and further that she intimates that no steps towards resumption of control are possible until after the German elections.—Reuter.

BRITISH RUHR POLICY.

LEAFIELD, April 2.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was again questioned, to-day, in the House of Commons as to what was the policy of the British Government regarding the agreements concluded between the French and Belgian organisations in the Rhineland and the Ruhr and certain German industrial organisations. The Premier replied that the Government regarded the legitimacy of the agreements in question as a matter which might have to be pronounced upon by the Reparations Commission which was, according to the Treaty of Versailles, a competent authority in the matter. Pending such action by the Reparations Commission the British Government had not thought it proper to come to any conclusion on the point, because it was hoped that the reports of the Committees of Experts which were expected shortly might lead to some solution rendering such action on the part of the British Government unnecessary. Meanwhile the French and Belgian Governments had been informed by the British Government that it reserved all its rights in the matter.—(B.O.W.)

NEWCASTLE CONSULATE DISPUTE.

LEAFIELD, April 2.

The Foreign Office is releasing for publication in to-morrow's morning papers the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Kellogg, the American Ambassador, the effect of which is that the American Consulate at Newcastle is to be reopened and Mr. Charles Nasmith appointed Consul there by the American Government. The British Premier declares that the British Government are prepared to insist upon the charge of exceeding their consular authority laid about a year and a half ago against the then American Consul and Vice-Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne and this charge, therefore, has been recalled.—(B.O.W.)

"NEW APPOINTMENT BEING MADE."

LONDON, April 2.

The letters exchanged between Mr. MacDonald and the American Abassador with regard to the Newcastle Consulate incident show that the Prime Minister says that after further consideration Government is not prepared to insist upon the charge against the Consuls of exceeding their authority and it is, therefore, recalled. The American Ambassador notifies the Premier that a new appointment is being made.—Reuter.

MR. HARLAN STONE SUCCEEDS MR. DAUGHERTY.

LONDON, April 3.

Washington.—President Coolidge has selected Mr. Harlan Stone of the New York Bar to succeed Mr. Daugherty.—Reuter.

DARING DACOITY

POONA NAZIR'S OFFICE BROKEN INTO.

WATCHMAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

RS. 15,000 PROPERTY CARRIED OFF.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 3.

Poona District Judge's Court was the scene of a daring dacoity last night when the Court Nazir's office was broken into and property worth about Rs. 15,000 was carried off. The Nazir's office forms a separate building on the other side of the railway line and has two watchmen in charge of it, one a pensioned police constable, and other a regular watchman. About midnight on Wednesday a gang of dozen men went to the building and, while two of their number overpowered the pensioned watchman and sat on him with knives in their hands, the rest of the gang broke into the office. They smashed some of the large boxes in which ornaments, mostly of gold, belonging to minors or deceased persons and some also forming part of exhibits in a case now before the court, were kept.

The second watchman, on hearing the noise made by the robbers, came round from the back of the house to enquire about what was happening but was struck down with a blow which is said to have fractured his skull.

The robbers then made off with the property they had secured. A word was conveyed to Mr. Wild, District Judge, who lives not far from the Court House. Mr. Wild visited the scene and had the injured watchman removed to the Sassoon Hospital where he lies in a precarious condition.

The police, who were shortly on the scene, are enquiring into the affair.

PROF RICHARDS ON FUTURE OF INDIA.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

Prof. Richards, Under-Secretary for India, presiding at a lecture given by the Commissioner, Rao Bahadur Charya, on the Empire Exhibition declared he was most impressed by the beautiful artistic work already completed at Wembley adding they were looking forward exceedingly to a great future for India whose contribution to the common life of the British commonwealth was by no means the least of those things for which they were hoping and striving. Rao Bahadur Charya emphasised the organization of such exhibitions had shifted from London to Delhi. India might have her little quarrels, but when the time came India would stand shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the Empire against the outside world. He urged Britishers and Indians to use the Exhibition as a turning point towards better relations in future.—Reuter.

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

The House of Lords has agreed to a motion of Lord Olivier appointing the following to serve on the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs:—Lords Delawair, Russel, Middleton, Harris, Lamington, Montagu, MacDonell, Pentland, Hardinbe, Clwyd and Meston.—Reuter.

COMING EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day questions showed it was hoped to introduce an Eight Hour Day Bill shortly, whether or not foreign countries took similar steps. The Bill is designed to cover textile workers.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, April 2.

Mr. Shaw, Minister of Labour, announced in the House of Commons that a Bill providing for an eight-hours' working day would be introduced shortly. He pointed out that the International Convention for an eight-hour day was signed in 1919, and he was not prepared to grant a further delay until other competing countries had adopted that standard.—(B.O.W.)

(Continued from column 5.)

and they admitted that they had. I then told them that, so long as a single Non-Brahmin was allowed the use of the roads, the so-called untouchables and unapproachables must have the same right as the other Non-Brahmins. They agree, but they say that it will take some time before they can bring round to their way of thinking the Trustees and other Brahmins who are interested in the temple and the roads. I understand, too, that Malaviyaji is going to the south in two months' time. If the trustees of the temple agree, in the event of any dispute between you as representating the untouchables and unapproachables and themselves, to refer all such disputes to the sole arbitration of Malaviyaji, his award to be delivered within a fixed time, I would advise you to suspend Satyagraha, publicly announcing the cause of suspension, namely, reference to arbitration. Naturally this advice is tendered to the belief that the main facts stated by the Iyer brothers are correct. They tell me that they are as anxious as we are to carry out this reform in its thoroughness, and if they are sincere in their professions we should reciprocate and accommodate them in so far as it is consistent with our principles.

Sjt. K. P. Keshava Menon,
Calicut.

CONFERENCE AT JUHU.

TACKLING HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

NO DECISION ON COUNCIL QUESTION.

MAHATMAJI AND PT. MOTILAL INTERVIEWED.

In spite of the heavy burden of work Mahatma Gandhi has begun to shoulder even in his days of convalescence he was pleased to accord an interview to our representative who called at his abode at Juhu yesterday morning. The callers yesterday morning included Messrs. Shuaib Quareshi, D. Chamanlal and Dr. Kitchlew.

"It is not my purpose to trouble you again so soon after last week's long talk we had" said our representative apologising for trespassing on his quiet and rest, and as he was reminded of Mahatmaji's appeal in Gujarati in the course of which it was stated:

"The capital of energy at my disposal is very small, and I want to utilise it only in service. I wish to resume editorship of "Navajivan" and "Young India" from next week. And I need absolute quiet for that work. If all my time and energy are taken up in seeing and entertaining you, it will not be possible for me to edit the weeklies in the way I desire."

"Will you not, however, make just a short statement to me on the result of the Conference you are holding these days with the Swarajist leaders and others," our representative inquired.

Mahatmaji was in an exceedingly humorous disposition. He remarked that he was still a patient and little could be expected of him on the present situation till he finished his study of the current events and had had a full talk with the leaders who were there. However, he light-heartedly suggested as he laughed heartily, our representative could "pad" his interview with the descriptions of shady palm groves and the gently rolling ocean.

Hindu-Muslim unity and untouchability both were questions of paramount importance and it was not decided whether one of them would be tackled first or both of them would be dealt with simultaneously, replied Gandhiji to the question whether he had definitely arrived at a decision, as a result of consultations, to handle one or both of these vital problems.

As our representative had proposed to see Panditji Motilal who is also staying at Juhu not very far away Mahatma Gandhi remarked that Panditji, if he thought of making statement, would make one.

INTERVIEW WITH PANDIT MOTILAL.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is staying in a separate bungalow at Juhu at a distance of a mile and half from the place where Mahatmaji is residing. The little building just faces the sea and Panditji seems very much pleased with its situation as he expressed his satisfaction with the coolness of the place.

The Pandit courteously declined to make any statement for the present. "I have not had a heart to heart talk with Mahatmaji and we have arrived at no conclusion so far as the Councils are concerned," very politely replied the Pandit to our representative's inquiry. He, however, discussed the question freely with our representative and assured him that a statement would be issued to the Press immediately on the conclusion of the deliberations which would not be later than the 10th instant. Deshbandhu Das, he said, was expected to arrive in Bombay very shortly.

A REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

When asked on the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity Pandit Motilal Nehru gave our representative to understand that it was probable that a Conference of leading Hindus and Mahomedans from several provinces where the question of Hindu-Muslim relations was acute might be convened in the course of this month at Bombay to be followed by a larger and more representative Conference of leading Hindus and Mahomedans.

Referring to the widespread rumour in the City that Government contemplated inviting Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshbandhu Das with a few leading Muslims, whose names the rumour does not mention, to deal with the present crisis the Pandit thought there was nothing extraordinary if such an announcement was made though he seemed to think that Government would not so soon take up such an attitude.

UNTOUCHABILITY AND SATYAGRAH.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. MENON.

Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the following letter to Mr. Keshav Menon, Calicut:—

POST ANDHERI, April 1.

My dear Keshava Menon,—Messrs. Sivasam Iyer and Vanchesyara Iyer have come here in connection with your Satyagraha. They tell me that the roads in dispute are private property belonging to the temple to which they lead and that it is in exclusive possession of Brahmin trustees who, these gentlemen claim, have a perfect right to regulate entry. I then asked them if these roads were private property exclusively belonging to the Brahmins, whether any non-Brahmins had use of them,

(Continued in column 4.)

CORPORATION PRESIDENT

MR. V. J. PATEL ELECTED

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S WORK PRAISED.

There was a great deal of excitement in the Corporation at Thursday's meeting, in view of the election of the new President. There was brisk canvassing going on, and at one time it looked as if Mr. Patel stood very little chance in face of his rival who was put forward by the new creation called the Progressive Party. The galleries were full of spectators, who were anxiously awaiting the result. Mr. Patel managed to scrape through with a majority of six votes and the announcement relieved the pent up feelings of the members and they broke into loud and prolonged cheers, in which the galleries also joined. Mr. Chotani, to suit the occasion, garlanded Mr. Patel with handspun yarn. The President then delivered a long speech saying that he was not a party man thenceforward, and that he belonged to the whole Corporation. A resolution thanking the retiring President was also passed unanimously although some plain-speaking was observed on the part of some members criticising Mr. Mody's rulings on several occasions.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. H. P. Mody took the chair.

The balloting for the election of the President was then proceeded with. There were two candidates, one, Mr. V.J. Patel and the other, Dr. M. C. Javle. The result of th ballot was that Mr. Patel got 53 votes and Dr. M. C. Javle 47. Mr. Patel was, therefore, declared elected, and he took his seat amidst loud cheers of his Party and from the spectators in the gallery.

Mr. Patel thanked the Corporation for electing him as their President and for according him an opportunity of serving the city in that capacity. He was not at all sure whether he could have served the city better by remaining as the leader of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, or by being their President. However that might be, from that moment he ceased to be a leader of the party and he would belong, so long as he was the President of the Corporation, to no party. ("Hear, Hear"). He belonged to all parties, and he was their servant. He had been elected to that office and he had realised the serious responsibilities of that honour. It was said that he was an arch-obstructionist, and a wrecker. All sorts of names had been given him. Whatever might be the policy of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, of which he was an humble follower, whatever might be their policy in the Councils, so far as the municipalities and local boards were concerned, he was convinced that they could further the constructive programme by pursuing the policy of work, work and work. He had argued with his friends and comrades, and he had pleaded and begged of them, to enter the municipalities and the local boards, in order that they might further their programme of that august body, the Indian National Congress. Questions regarding temperance, extension of education among the masses, the question of uplifting the depressed classes, furtherance of the cause of Swadeshi, all these were questions which could very well be pushed forward by the co-operators and non-co-operators alike through these bodies. ("Hear, Hear"). He had not the slightest doubt in his mind that if they could work together with one mind and one determination they could prepare the country for the higher rights and better rights to which they all aspired.

POLITICS CIVICS AND ECONOMICS.

He did not know how to thank them for the honour they had done to him. All sorts of crimes had been laid at his doors during the last two years with regard to his work in the Corporation. It was said that he had preached Khaddar, and he was not ashamed of it. He had always felt that the salvation of the country lay in the extended use of Khaddar, and if he could, he would convert every one. It was said that he had closed the schools at the time of the Kenya decision, as a protest against it. That decision was arrived at by the Schools Committee unanimously, if he mistook not. Was that his fault? And he was not present at the meeting, and the Schools Committee would bear him out. He assured them that if he was occupying the Chair at the time, he would have come to the same decision. He was in Delhi at the time the Committee decided to close the schools on the first day of the Gandhi Month, and knew nothing about it. But after all they were decisions of the body which the Corporation had elected. His greatest crime was stated to be that he was mixing politics with civics. During his experience of the last fifteen years in the public life, he had found that it was difficult to separate politics from civics or economics; he was unable to say where one ended and the other began. They were part and parcel of the same thing and could not be separated. Let them take the question of giving addresses to the incoming and outgoing Governors. Was it a question of civics, politics or economics? It was a mixture of all those. And who wanted to give addresses to the Governors, and who was responsible for introducing addities? Personally he did not do it. On the contrary, he had opposed it, because he was again introducing politics in the municipal affairs of the city. Similarly the question of the boycott of Empire goods. Was it a question of civics, politics, or economics? It was very difficult to draw a line, but the unanimous voice of the house had voted in favour of that resolution. What was required was really this. They were there to represent the people and every question that came before the Corporation had to be judged from that point of view. They had to consider what will

(Continued on page 8.)

THE ISSUE BEFORE US

REFORMS A SHAM.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, a public lecture on "The Issue Before us," was delivered by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in the compound of the Gandharva Mahavidiyalaya, yesterday before a very large gathering when Mr. M. R. Jayakar was in the Chair.

The Pandit'ji said: "I recognise as a part of our duty that those of us who have gone to the Legislative Assembly must give an account of the work done by them there, not merely to the particular constituency that returned them there but to the general constituency of India. I therefore readily agree to undertake to speak on "The Issue Before us." The issue before us has to be looked at from various points of view, but in the result you have to consider what is exactly that the country is face to face with—what it is that the Government is face to face with. How is that issue to be solved? We have for a long time been living under the British Government in India. It is unnecessary for we to go through all the past Indian history but I wish to draw your attention to the salient features of the past half century when the most educated of Indians have been striving until they departed from this world in order to bring about great reforms in the Constitution which existed in India. You remember one of the great issues urged by the great patriot, the "Grand Old Man of India," Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, and all he did for us—how he laboured throughout his life to bring about reforms in the British Constitution in India, and you will remember also the great issues that formed the important items in his programme of reforms. He pleaded that Indians should have a voice in the expenditure that was incurred in the country. He pleaded that Indians should be employed in the Services in order that the expenditure of the Government might be brought within reasonable limits. He pleaded for the Indianisation of the Services from two points of view, namely, for giving Indians the right which belongs to them of their being Indians and enabling them to have a voice in the affairs of their country. The second point from which he pleaded was for the reduction of the expenditure of the administration. Mr. Dadabhoy's books are full of questions which bear upon these two items. For sixty years of his life he pleaded,—and he pleaded up to the last—and I am sad to say he pleaded in vain for bringing about such reforms as he thought were essential. Indians should have popular voice in the administration of their country's affairs, that there should be a responsible Government introduced in the country.

THE CONGRESS AND REFORMS.

Ever since the Congress was started in 1885, year after year, it passed resolutions urging the establishment of responsible Government. It took us many years to persuade the Government to introduce the first instalment of reforms. In 1891, we contended that the measure of reforms that was introduced previously was inadequate and insufficient, as having worked under the system for many years we found it to be so. Then came the Morley Reforms; we welcomed them again in the belief that the Government would soon introduce a larger measure of reforms. It gave us opportunity to talk, but did not give us the power to control or regulate the action of the Executive. We expressed our opinion sometimes in strong language, but Government paid no heed. The war was a great school of experience for all the world and the part which India played in the Great War led the Government to realize the necessity of reforming the Constitution. We had the Announcement of 1917 and we had the Montagu-Chelmsford Enquiry—the result of which was the Act of 1919. That Act was passed in Parliament, and while we must always be grateful to Mr. Montagu for his part in that measure of Reforms we must recognise with gratitude the measure of reforms which it has secured to us. But the measure taken as a whole, was inadequate and insufficient. Many protested then.

Some of our Moderate friends who welcomed the measure when it was first proposed by Mr. Montagu soon found out that they were mistaken and that they should ask for a much larger measure of reforms. Before the Joint Parliamentary Committee there was a great discussion and several of our Moderate friends made efforts to get the measure enlarged, but their efforts did not succeed. The Government of India Act of 1919 was passed: it gave certain limited measure of power in the Legislative Councils to the representatives of the people but gave us very little power in the Central Government. The one power that it did give us was, however, important. As you are aware what little power they gave us was in some measure to influence the decisions of the Government. They were not prepared to introduce the element of responsibility. In the Provincial Administration, a few subjects were "Transferred" and Ministers were appointed, but in "The Central Government no subject was "Transferred," no Ministers were appointed. The result was that like a power house the Central Government drew to itself all the major portion of the revenues of the country. There was little left to be spent in the Provincial Legislature even in the "Transferred" Departments.

In the Central Government what has been the situation. Since 1914, 53 more crores of taxation had been levied. Since the introduction of the Reforms, 41 crores of additional taxation fell upon the people. The expenditure on the Army has increased from 30 to over 60 crores during these few years. The result has been the Central Government has not been able to leave anything to the Provincial Governments to enable them to promote beneficial Services which build up the strength of the people.

GOVERNMENT THE SUPREME POWER

We have got electorates which elect representatives to the Councils. The majority of the members of the Assembly are members elected by the people. They go there as representatives of the people. The people expect them to represent them in the Assembly, to bring relief to them, relief in the matter of taxation, relief in the matter of the improvement of the various beneficial Services which are essential for the welfare of the people. What did they find in the country. In the Assembly the Government alone have the power really speaking to control expenditure. In some Departments, members of the Assembly have cut down the expenditure, but the great bulk of the expenditure is controlled by Government.

The speaker next referred to taxation. Continuing, he said, when imposing taxation, Government had no power to pass a taxation Bill—that power has been left to the representatives of the people which is of real value, but the people have no control over the expenditure for which they voted.

Referring to the Army the speaker said that out of the total revenue of the Central Government of 130 crores the Army spent 63 crores and the people had no control over this expenditure. Panditji then entered at length on the importance of reducing the strength and expenditure of the Army, as he considered that the British troops stationed in India for internal safety, namely, 27,000 were a burden to the tax-payers. The average expenditure on a British soldier was about Rs. 1,100 while that of a British officer Rs. 11,000 per year. If Government encourage cordiality between the people and create a Citizen Army the expenditure on this head could be reduced a great deal as in the speaker's opinion the people of India were the most law-abiding people in the world. Government should throw open the Commissioned ranks for the appointment of Indians in much larger numbers. Concluding, the speaker laid stress on the necessity of the people taking over the sole power of controlling the Purse.

REASONS FOR REJECTION OF FINANCE BILL.

Mr. Jayakar then said:—

"We are all very grateful to Pundit Malaviyaji for his careful statement of the reasons why he voted for the rejection of the Finance Bill at Delhi. Those reasons are such that they will appeal to every one, whether a Nationalist or an outsider, for they are based upon logic and reason. The Pundit has clearly stated before us that he found, from his experience, that the methods of Government were so inordinately extravagant, that the only way to control that extravagance was to refuse permission to Government to put extra taxation on the back of the groaning taxpayers. That weapon still survives in the Government of India Act, notwithstanding all the caution and circumspection with which it has been framed, and obviously it must have been provided in the Act by the framers thereof with the view that it should be utilised when a contingency arose. In the Pundit's estimation, which he shared with the Nationalists and Swarajists, such a contingency had arisen in Delhi, owing to the unbending attitude of Government and the absurd system of rule, under which the bulk of the expenditure cannot be touched by the popular representatives. The Pundit, therefore, though he is by temperament no iconoclast or wrecker, but a modest, steady and veteran worker in the cause of the country, could not reconcile himself to a position of voting for the Finance Bill. That is the clearest justification, if one was necessary, for the attitude of those, who like the Swaraj Party, thought that, in the present circumstances of the country, their programme was absolutely necessary. The Pundit has, in his beautiful, lecture so full of information and feeling, rightly touched the weakest spot in the present administration, namely, its irresponsible extravagance, which under the present system of Government the popular representatives cannot control. On a smaller scale, the same vice is displayed in the methods of the Bombay Government. The Budget shows that out of a total expenditure of 16 crores only 25 per cent. is votable, that is, subject to the control of the Council. Nearly 75 per cent. is non-votable. As some of us sat in the Council in our places, one feeling always overtook us, namely, a feeling of absolute impotence in that we were unable to control that ruinous extravagance, under which the 75 per cent. of the revenues of this Province Government could deal with, just as they liked. This was notably the case in connection with the Development Department, the extravagant methods, of which have received a condemnation from all quarters, except those who are either unwilling or incapable to understand the true nature of the objections, which are raised against its continuance. It is not only "vested interests" as the Director of that Department said in his interview to the "Voice of India," that are opposed to its continuance, but all those who are anxious that the Government should not come to ruin owing to its extravagant speculation are equally averse to its continuance. The way, in which its contracts are entered into, its purchases are made, its dredgers are bought, commissions are given to their Engineers, salaries are paid to their Officers, accommodation is provided for its subordinates, all indicate the most ruinous costliness. At one time, we made an attempt that the affairs of this Department should be supervised and controlled by a Committee responsible to the Legislative Council, which unfortunately did not meet with the approval of those who are at present in irresponsible control over the Department. In many other points also, the extravagance of this system of Government came out in great relief during the last session of the Council and the Assembly, and therewith also the impotence of the popular representatives to control it. The way in which the salaries of the Services are treated, as contrasted with the niggardly way in which the salaries, for instance, of ill-paid Indian teachers were dealt with by the Council, brought into relief the one irredeemable vice of the present system. All agitation, which we can set on foot, is necessary for the purpose of controlling the ruinous tendency of the Government to drift along in its extravagance. I have no time to go into the details of those instances where this spendthrift character of Government requires to be brought into control. It is writ almost on every page of the Budget. Its cure lies only in making a drastic alteration in the present Act, under which the control of the expenditure will pass entirely into the hands of the popular representatives.

ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT.

That is the issue before us; and for the securing of this end, no energy ought to be spared, no sacrifice ought to be avoided. I can assure the venerable Pundit that he will have the support of most thinking men, in his efforts to lodge an effective protest against the irresponsibility of this system. If the occasion arises again, he can once more count upon the support of all patriotic and self-respectful men, who groan under this sense of impotence. The Pundit is no erratic, hot blooded, young enthusiast. He is a tried and veteran politician, who has figured in the front ranks of the Indian National Congress, from the days when Pherozeshah Mehta and Dadabhai Naoroji adorned its session. But even he, with all the steady moderation of a veteran worker, has felt it impossible to support the Finance Bill, in the face of the criminal extravagance, under which the administration proceeds from day to day. I feel certain that whatever the condemnation interested critics in India may heap upon the action of the Nationalists' Party at Delhi in rejecting the Finance Bill, experienced Parliamentarians in England will understand the true significance of this step, as a mark of protest against the system of rule prevailing in British India. The Pandit's lecture will do infinite good to the Bombay public, in so far as it will set on a rational foundation the programme, which has been called so many names and ridiculed in so many interested quarters. It is, as the Pundit has pointed out, the only weapon which self-respect will have us use in our fight against irresponsibility. It would be desirable if the Pundit delivers such lectures in several parts of the country, so that people may understand the true significance of the step, which he has taken at Delhi in conjunction with the Swarajists and their supporters.

LABOUR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(Continued from previous page.)

es, so as to provide that an aggrieved officer should have his case examined independently by a tribunal of three officers who would report on questions of law and fact. He pointed out that neither the Army Council nor the Viceroy had proper time to enquire into grievances.

Mr. Walsh, replying, promised that the matter would be fully investigated by the authority which was being set up. He could not undertake that this would be done immediately, but Sir C. Yate's proposals would have proper consideration.

Replying to the protests of Labour members who alleged class policy, Mr. Walsh gave an assurance that the interests of the private soldier and officer would be equally safeguarded.

Sir C. Yate's amendment was negatived.—Reuter.

CABINET CONSIDERS EVICTIONS QUESTION.

LONDON, Apl. 3.

It is understood in the Lobby that further consideration of the evictions question took place at the adjourned Cabinet meeting today.—Reuter.

HEATED PASSAGES IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 2.

That Government were going to have a very warm time was the suggestion of the Conservative, Lord H. Cavendish Bentinck at question time when even the Conservative front benchers joined in the chorus of criticisms of Government answers on the subject of its Housing Scheme, unemployment benefits etcetera. Feeling ran high throughout, and questions on the Wembley Strike were especially exciting, giving rise to heated passages between Government and the Opposition benches. To-day's business included controversial topics like the Evictions Bill, Capital Levy and Army Discipline, including death penalty and the use of troops in trade disputes. The Evictions Bill, otherwise Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Bill, which Mr. Wheatley introduced provoked the Conservatives and the Liberals who described it as "a Sop to the Clydeside" chiefly on account of the first clause which prohibits an ejectment of a tenant not paying the rent if the tenant is unemployed. When Mr. Kingsley Wood asked for the prolongation of the debate on the bill of such gravity Mr. Clynes said that in view of serious grievances the Bill dealt with Government intended to take a decision of the House to-night (Ministerial cheers).—Reuter.

CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

the people say, and what is their view? If he was representing the Mandvi Ward and was to say "aye" to every proposition when the people there said "no", the principle of representation became mere mockery. So he asked them to consider every question, not from the point of economics, politics, or civics, but from the point of the people whom they represented, and what they thought about it. That was the sole criterion; otherwise democracy had no meaning. They were there to represent and they must represent, and that was the only way of going forward. Once again he thanked them for electing him President of the Corporation. (Loud Cheers).

THANKS TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna then moved: That the Corporation offer their best thanks to Mr. H. P. Mody for the very valuable services rendered by him as the President of the Corporation for the past year and as Chairman of the Committees of the Corporation and places on record their high appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy tact and sound judgment with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office.

Mr. Sethna said when they voted Mr. Mody to be their President they had confidence that he would do his duty conscientiously and with great zeal. There was a large infusion of new blood in the new Corporation, with different views, and they had all praised Mr. Mody's work in the Municipal chair. They had done very heavy work in the past year; they had disposed of 1,390 items; held 135 meetings of the Corporation and 134 meetings of committees and sub-committees. It was a very formidable work in itself. In the discussion of the budget, Mr. Mody had facilitated the work by holding informal conferences between the members and thus disposed of a number of amendments. Mr. Mody possessed an intellect which was as flexible as it was strong, which he could adopt to the various situations with which he was faced.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said judging him from the last year's work, Mr. Mody had given them general satisfaction.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supporting said he did not know whether he should congratulate Mr. Mody on his attaining Swaraj that day. For he was kept in the chair for one year, during times of stress and the number of chits and suggestions he had got from several members during that time showed that the chair was not exactly a bed of roses. The resolution was drawn up in terms which were formal and which had been used in the case of every President whether he was good, bad or indifferent. In the case of Mr. Mody, however, they were fully deserved. When he had given him a party without party, Mr. Mody had written to him that he had committed many mistakes. He assured him that they all joined together and congratulated him on the tact which he had displayed in his office. Every President was bound to commit mistakes but as long as they committed them honestly, there could be no difference of opinion.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand spoke in terms of high praise of Mr. Mody's work last year and congratulated him on it.

Mr. J. Baptista associated himself with the resolution.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said as President of the first democratic Corporation he had to face the greatest artillery of the Swaraj Party and Mr. Mody had upheld the best traditions of the Chair. He had proved himself a worthy successor of Sir P. M. Mehta, whose biographer he was. His success was due to the fact that he was an eminently practical man of sound commonsense. His motto was work, work and work, and that was the reason of his success.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said although the Nationalist Party had decided not to take part in the expression of opinion on Mr. Mody he did so in his personal capacity. Although he might have differences of opinion with Mr. Mody's rulings, there was no difference of opinion that he had brought to bear great ability in his work. No flattery deceived anybody. Mr. Mody was an able President but he was not a superman and he had the failings which were common to all men.

Mrs. E. C. Hodgkinson said Mr. Mody was the first President of the first truly representative and democratic Corporation the house had known. He was also the first President whose privilege or penalty it was to have women among the councillors She desired to thank him on behalf of the women councillors for the kindness and consideration he had invariably shown them. They had always received courtesy and sympathy from him and he had worthily filled the Chair which was once occupied by Sir P. Mehta.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said they had all congratulated Mr. Patel but none of them had sympathised with Dr Javle on his disappointment. Not a single word had been said by them.

Mr. Tairsee rose to a point of order, and said they were not discussing Dr. Javle.

The President asked Dr. Sukhia not to make personal remarks.

Dr. Sukhia asked why Mr. Tairsee had given him a dinner?

Mr. Tairsee said Mr. Mody was his friend.

Dr. Sukhia said he had his own object in doing that. He had done it with some object and he could see it. (Laughter).

The President again asked Dr. Sukhia not to make such personal remarks.

Dr. Sukhia said he did not want to make those remarks. But he did not think it was proper to apply butter too thick on one side. The most judicious speeches he had heard were those of Mr. Baptista and Mr. Mehta. They were speaking of the Progressive Party, but it was really a retrograde Party. The party asked some of them to sell their conscience and he had refused to do anything of that sort. They would prove to the hilt that they were not the men to be trifled with. Several members had said things which were not at all true, and he again repeated that the Progressive Party was a retrograde Party. Mr. Mody might have used his commonsense, but many of his rulings were not at all correct, and he agreed with Mr. Jamnadas that the way he had managed the budget was the worst thing he had ever done.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said Mr. Mody had shown his leanings towards a particular section of the House and such an occasion like that they had to say things whether they were pleasant or unpleasant. Mr. Mody had particular leanings towards a section of the House and that was shown prominently on two or three occasions.

Mr. Chotan speaking in Urdu congratulated Mr. Mody on the splendid success achieved by him as President, and thanked Mr. Patel for saying that he belonged to no party but to the Corporation.

The President associated himself with the remarks of the mover of the resolution and said the success of Mr. Mody was due to the cooperation of the Nationalist Party which was the only organised Party in the Corporation.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

Mr. Mody in replying thanked the Corporation for the resolution they had passed. He had been elected to the Chair during the most memorable period of the Corporation. When he was newly elected to the Chair after a week's work some members accused him of being a nationalist in disguise and others of being a reactionary of the worst type and he became very uncomfortable in his seat. But after a time he came to think that when both sides were dissatisfied with his work he must be in the right way. He had tried his best to conduct the business of the Corporation in consonance with the high traditions of the Chair and the House. He agreed that without their support he would never have succeeded in his work. He also thanked the Municipal Commissioner for his loyal cooperation under the most trying circumstances. They did not realise the difficulties of the Commissioner and under what trying circumstances he had to work. He also thanked the Secretary and his whole staff, particularly Mr. Ramrao and Mr. Nadkarni for the valuable work they had done. They had never spared themselves in helping him.

After discussing one urgent item the Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

RAWALPINDI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Apl. 2.

His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan laid the foundation stone to-day of a Power House for the new Rawalpindi Electric Supply Company. He congratulated Mr Jamasjee and the Directors on having overcome their preliminary difficulties and trusted that the success of their Company would induce other cities of the Punjab to follow their example. The Company hope Rawalpindi will be provided with electricity by the end of the current year.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 3.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has consented to preside over the Maharastra Provincial Conference to be held at Jalgaon on the 20th and 21st of April.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

Brussels.—The sixth International Rubber Exhibition has opened. Countries represented include the Malay States, Ceylon and the Dutch Indies. A series of international conferences are being held in connection with the Exhibition.—Reuter.

TURKISH MISSIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 3.

The Angora Government has sent a Turkish aeronautical mission, headed by Colonel Mazafer Bey, Chief Inspector of the Turkish Air Service, to England to study the British Air Service.

A Turkish naval mission headed by Ilhamy Nafiz Bey, is also in London studying shipbuilding and purchasing merchantmen.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Lytton arrived Darjeeling on Wednesday by motor from Siliguri.

It is understood Mr. T. Ryan has been appointed Financial Adviser to be attached to the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in place of Mr. A.F.L. Brayne.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, who underwent a serious operation recently was removed in an ambulance car from the Civil Hospital to his residence on Wednesday evening and according to present arrangements will leave Bombay for England on April 26th by the "Macedonia." A. P.

EXHIBITION STRIKE.

ACTIVITIES STILL PARALYSED.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

A strong force of mounted and unmounted police have the matters well in hand at the Empire Exhibition and forcibly ejected the Chairman of a meeting which the strikers attempt to hold inside the grounds. Artists and others who were yesterday intimidated entered unmolested this morning, but the activities generally are still paralysed. The strike is entirely unofficial and the Trade Unions are not participating.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, April 3.

Mr. Murrey, the London organiser of the Building Trades' Federation, has advised Wembley strikers to resume immediately, and pointed out that the continuance of the strike will seriously prejudice the pending negotiations with employers. In the event of a failure of these negotiations there will be a national strike on May 1st.

LATER.

A meeting of Wembley strikers has passed a resolution in favour of returning to work. Consequently a vast majority of men have returned to work.—Reuter.

"FRANCESTAN" IN TROUBLE.

VESSEL ABLAZE.

LONDON, April 2.

A message from Port Sudan says that the Captain of the "Francestan" announces by wireless that the fore end of the vessel is fiercely ablaze. All passengers have been transferred to Clan line s.s. "Maciver" and the crew has been ordered to abandon the ship.—Reuter.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

LONDON, April 2.

Port Sudan. Later.—The Captain of the "Francestan" reports the situation is now most serious and that it may be necessary to abandon the ship.—Reuter.

"FRANCESTAN" ABANDONED.

LONDON, April 3.

Alexandria.—"Clan Maciver" states by wireless that "Francestan" has been abandoned on fire, 18 degrees 44 seconds north and 20 degrees 20 seconds east, and is sinking. "Clan Maciver" is bringing all hands to Port Said. Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY IN THE ARMY.

MOTION FOR ABOLITION.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

The House of Commons sat until early hours discussing the death penalty in the Army, the abolition of which is proposed in a Labour amendment to the Army and Air Force Bill. Mr. Walsh intimated Government were not able to accept the amendment, but decided to ask the Army Council, with representatives of other fighting services to enquire into the whole question and report to the Cabinet.

Mr. Jack Mills suggested the committee of Imperial Defence was more competent to consider the question and would give the dominions an opportunity of expressing their views.

Mr. Walsh eventually moved a closure which was carried by 239 votes to 120.—Reuter.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

LEAFIELD, April 2.

Men distinguished for their services to art from many European countries and from the British Dominions are joining with the representative Englishmen to-day in celebrating the centenary of the National Gallery. They were present at a reception given this afternoon by the Trustees of the Gallery and were received by the Chairman of the Trustees, Marquiss Curzon. Pictures of special interest including many of the most notable treasures of the Gallery had been grouped for the inspection of the guests. To-night, Government is giving a banquet to the visitors from abroad among whom are the Art Directors of many of the most notable Galleries in the world. In the absence of the Prince of Wales who had proceeded to the Riviera to recuperate from his recent accident, the Prime Minister is presiding.

In an article celebrating the glories of the collection, "The Times" recalls its gradual compilation through the munificence of many benefactors, public subscriptions and Parliamentary grants and mentions an incident during March 1918 when, in the worst crisis of the War, Government boldly sanctioned an expenditure for the purchase in Paris of find Ingres, Delacroix and Manet examples from Degas sale. Big berthas were actually shelling Paris while auction was in progress and this had the beneficent result of reducing the number of competitors bidding, thus enabling more pictures to be obtained by the National Galleries' representative. (B.O.W.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BOMBAY STRIKE AND JAITO SHOOTING.

MR. LANSBURY'S MOTION.

In the House of Commons, on March 10, when motion was made, and question proposed, 'That this House do now adjourn."—(Mr. F. Hall), Mr. Lansbury said:—I do not apologise to the House, except to those Members who are very tired, for bringing forward the question that I propose to bring forward during the period that is allowed to Members at this stage. They are all in connection with India, and I would like to point out that the people of India consist of some 300,000,000 persons, who are more or less under the charge of this House. At any rate, this House is responsible in the last resort for the administration of affairs in that great country. There are three matters to which I wish to call the attention of the Under-Secretary of State for India and each of them arises out of the answers given to questions yesterday. One concerns the disturbances at Jaito, another is in connection with the Bombay strike, and the last is the refusal to alter the decision that no Round Table Conference shall be held between those representing the British Government and the nationalists of India.

I would like to say to my Hon. Friends on these benches that we have a particular responsibility to our Indian fellow subjects in the matter of trade unionism, and also in the matter of freedom of speech, freedom of procession, and so on. We have welcomed Indians over here to the Trade Union Congress and to the national Labour Party Conferences, and again and again we have pledged them our support, not to independence apart from the British Empire or Dominions, but as a free partner with ourselves in a federation of free people. It seems to me that with a Labour Government in office we have a bigger responsibility than if we were sitting on the other side of the House. I am not one of those who think that everything can be done in a moment, or in six or seven weeks, but it seems to me that the new spirit that the Labour Government is supposed to represent should express itself in its relationship with the people of India.

THE JAITO SHOOTING.

A few weeks ago a disturbance took place in connection, I am told, with some religious observances and some people in this country, and, I dare say, in this House, will think it is impossible in a country like India to keep the various sects at peace with one another. I would remind all self-righteous Christians on this subject that there is such a place as Belfast in the North of Ireland, and that in other parts of Ireland, and in our own country, very often in Liverpool and other parts, there are religious disturbances and that it is not only in India where religious bigotry and intolerance are to be found. In the case that I want to bring to the notice of the House, the disturbances took place, the Under-Secretary told me yesterday, because the people who had gathered together to perform a religious observance carried arms. As a result, 21 of them were killed, 33 were wounded, and, I believe, 700 of them are in prison at the present moment. But the extraordinary thing is that we are told there were great crowds of people, and the police were hemmed in, but not a single policeman, or soldier was injured. The Under-Secretary himself, in his answer yesterday, told me that nobody on our side was injured at all, and yet there were 21 people killed and 33 wounded. The whole benefit of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms was vitiated by the Amritsar massacre, and because of the failure of the Home Government to take proper measures in dealing with those responsible. I hold in my hand a telegram, of which I am told by an Hon. Member who is an authority on India, I ought not to take any notice, but I am going to read part of it to the House, because I feel that it does explain to some extent why no one was injured on the side of the authorities, and these people, who were supposed to be violent, and taking violent action against the authorities, were killed. The telegram has come to me from Mr. D. Chaman Lall, Secretary of the Indian Trade Union Congress. I am sure we on these benches must be very glad to know that they have advanced so far in India that they have a trade union congress now. He is also a member of the Legislative Assembly. I hope the Labour Goverment will help the trade union cause in India to the very utmost extent. But this is what he says:

"The Jatha was pledged to non-violence. Not a single individual belong to the Jatha or any follower carried any firearms. The false report in this connection originated from the fact that the procession of Akalis was accompanied by exhibition fireworks, as is the case with all such processions. The noise of the fireworks was construed by the authorities to have been rifle or gun fire. Although the crowd and the Jatha was absolutely unarmed yet a senseless butchery of innocent men and spectators took place, and the Secretary of State was furnished with false information. Further, the Government never alleged that a single firearm was captured from the Jatha or the crowd, conclusively proving the falsity of the information furnished."

If a great crowd carry firearms, surely the authorities would be able to pick up some of them, especially when they took 700 people prisoners and managed to kill the number I have stated. In that connection I want to ask the Under-Secretary to ask the Secretary of State to request the Viceroy to order, a full and impartial inquiry into this matteer, so as to get it out of the minds of Indians that the life of an Indian, especially an Indian agitator, is very cheap. I think you must establish somehow in the mind of the Indian a feeling that at least the British Parliament do value the life even of the poorest Indian.

BOMBAY STRIKE.

Coming to the Bombay strike, we on these beches know, and so do Hon. and Right Hon. Gentlemen everywhere know, that when there is a strike or lock-out—and I understand this is a lock-out—when men are hungry, and when there is to be an attempt to get the men back by the employers offering some inducement there are nearly always crowds doing mass picketing. My inforation is that mass picketing was taking place in exactly the same manner that it would in this country in order to induce the men not to go back to work. It is said the police were stoned, and that there was an enormous number of men. There were 150,000 on strike or lock-out. It is said they hemmed the police in, and yet that tremendous mass of people stone-throwing only injured one policeman. That was the answer of the Under-Secretary yesterday. No one knows who were injured or who got away. It seems to me that there is not the slightest evidence of much stone-throwing or that police or soldiers were in any danger but it does prove that, as in the case of the other disturbances, the authorities were not eager but quite early to fire on unarmed people. There is no question of anyone being armed there. It is a question of stone-throwing and we reply to that by shooting them down. The Under-Secretary yesterday could not tell me what was the cause of the strike, but I should think that, especially Lancashire Members, here, who depend very largely for their business on India, would want a full inquiry as to the cause that drives 150,000 men to throw up their work. I am told from trade union sources that the men were being expected to live on a 40 per cent. reduction in wages, that the bonus so-called was a grant-in-aid of their wages to make up for depreciation in currency. Whether this was so or not, we want to know what are the bad conditions of labour that drive 150,000 men out into the streets and keeps them there—because this has been going on for weeks. I think we are entitled to ask the Under-Secretary to give the House full particulars. I repeat again, in this connection, that we ought to insist on a full and impartial inquiry into the firing on crowds. That seems to be quite the usual thing. I know that there are some people who think that the proper way to keep crowds in order is to overawe them. That is the wrong way. The right way to deal any people who have grievances is to remove the grievances. There ought to be some effort made to get this dispute settled on decent terms.

The last point is that these people of whom I am talking are really and literally starving. I would call the attention of everybody in this House to the fact that the "Times of India," which is not a Nationalist or Socialistic journal, but a sober organ of sober opinion—(Hon. Members: 'Hear hear!) Yes, I am using your own language. This journal has put it on record that the people are definitely starving to-day in connection with this dispute. This is a matter for the House to consider, as to whether that condition of things ought to remain or whether the Secretary of State ought not to cable out at once, and for this reason—that the 'Times of India' says, what our newspapers very often say, that because the men are locked out, or because they are on strike the Government cannot do anything for them. In this country we would not allow people to starve to death under any circumstances, and I do not think that we ought to do it in India. Why I am so expressive in this matter is because friends who have come back from India—who are going backwards and forwards—some have arrived within the last few weeks—are impressing upon everybody they come in contact with that the situation in India is very grave, and then unless something is done and that quickly, we shall probably have the sort of upheaval that we had at the Mutiny.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

It happens that Mr. Sastri, one of the most moderate men that I have ever met from India, has also not only written but telegraphed to me that the appeal of the Indian Legislative Assembly for a Round Table Conference between some of the representatives of the British Council should be acceded to for the reasons I have given. I heard somebody laugh just now! But I sat up in that Gallery and heard many Members laugh when Mr. Gladstone said that 'the sands were running out' in connection with Ireland. Many Members who laugh to-day know how true were Mr. Gladstone's words and know what a bitter running out it meant. Justice was not done while there was yet time. It is because I feel that India is in the same position that I am raising this question here to-night. I am not one of those who want to spread what is called self-determination for every nation. We have sent Europe to the devil in following that policy. I believe in the unification of the nations, one with another. I believe in each nation finding its own self-expression in the community of other nations, and the Indian people are willing to join with us in building up civilization, but you must treat them as equal partners. You cannot go on treating them as a dependent nation. My point is that on Monday the Budget was refused in the Legislative Assembly and an Indian said to me:

'Your people may shoot us down and bring machine guns and aeroplanes. They can run their machine guns through the streets, but they cannot kill us because they can never kill our spirits.'

They have recognised and had a discussion with the leader of the Nationalist party and they have made their protest hoping that the people of Britain will respond to it, because they want to remain constitutionally part of the British Dominions. They ask us to meet them around a table to discuss how we can give them a little more self-government. I want the Government to change their disposition, and meet these people in order that peace may be preserved in India and that India may in that way become a real gem in the Dominions of this great Empire.

MR. RICHARD'S REPLY.

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Mr. Richards): In the very few minutes at my disposal the House will not expect me to cover the whole of the ground covered by my Hon. Friend. I cannot help recalling the words of Macaulay, that an injustice, whether done in this country or in India, is the same. Here the case is exactly the same, and no one rejoices more than myself in that spirit. I sympathise entirely with what he said regarding the attitude of the Government towards the very difficult question of the Government of India. I am sure the Government is full of sympathy with the ultimate ideal placed before this House by successive Governments for the last 40 years that eventually it is the intention of this country to give full and complete self-government to the great Dominion of India.

To come to some of the points referred to by my Hon. Friend, he mentioned, in the first place the Bombay strike. I am able to add a little to the information which I was able to give to the House yesterday. I am quoting not from my telegram that the Government has received from the Government of India, but I am quoting the words of the leader of the strike. He is man, named Joseph Baptista. He was in this case a voice crying in the wilderness, because the men have struck against his advice. The strike really arose over the question of the mill-owners declining to consent to a bonus to the operatives this year. They gave notice apparently that this year they would discontinue the bonus which had been paid for the last three years. That meant a reduction in wages of something like 8.3 per cent. These are figures given by Baptista himself, and his argument against a strike was this: He pointed out to the men that these mill-owners are manufacturers and merchants, and not philanthropists, and that clearly it was not the right time to strike.)

Against the opinion of their leader, however, the strike began, apparently at one mill on 17th January, when 2,500 men came out on strike. The result was, as has been already mentioned that the mill-owners decided to close the rest of the mills for a certain period, and by 28th January 73 of the 76 mills in Bombay were closed and, as I said yesterday, 150,000 people were thrown out of employment. The Governor of Bombay immediately prepared to nominate a committee to arbitrate, and this position was brought to the notice of the men. I ought to say that at first the mill-owners were unwilling, but by the end of February apparently they were willing to arbitrate. By that time, however, there had been some change in the position, and the riot of which I gave a full account yesterday, was the direct result of an offer on the part of some of the men to go back without any conditions at all. I am sorry that I cannot add anything to the details I gave yesterday, because, by reading a telegram, I then put the House in possession of all the information that we have at the moment.

To turn to the other regrettable incident, the question of the firing, this is really a very intricate and a very difficult situation, a combination, that is to say, of religious fanaticism and political intrigue. We all know and have cause to respect the Sikhs because of their intense loyalty for a great number of years to this country, and Sikhs are certainly one of the proudest nations which are associated with our great Empire. It is difficult from the little experience I have had, as far as I can see, to distinguish exactly between their religion and that of the Hindus generally, but they emphasise certain points, and they are particularly anxious, and perhaps carry these points to an extreme. During the last 20 or 30 years the spirit of religion in the Sikh community has seriously declined, and about 1920 there was an honest attempt made to recover the position and to revive the Sikh religion once again. During that period, when religion had fallen behind-hand rather among the Sikhs it so happened that the sacred places had become the property of other people of whom they disapproved, and one thing that they determined upon was to recover these sacred shrines once again. That meant, of course, coming into conflict with the people who were in possession of the shrines at the time.

The real difficulty of the Government of India, as far as I understand it, is to keep the peace between these two antagonistic elements among the Sikhs themselves. It is an exceedingly difficult position for a foreign Government to try and keep the peace between two wrangling religious bodies. The Government has attempted again and again to get an agreement between them by setting up a board which would in some way adjust the differences, but hitherto without success. The result of that was the passing of the Shrines Act, as it is called, in 1922, setting up a board consisting of the two sections of the Sikh community in order to deal with this particular question, but that has not been operative.

It being half-past eleven Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without the question being put, pursuant to the Standing Order.

THE KHILAFAT PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

to do so. But when he came to know that the father was God's enemy he shunned him. It was not the material strength that stood you in good stead. Were it not for the sympathy, support and sacrifice given you by the Moslem world, particularly the Moslems of India, Great Britain would not have desisted from fighting you out. You seem to ignore the cable sent by Lord Reading—Viceroy of India and overlook its cause and effect. Moslems did not exert themselves for your sake or your strength, but they did so for the sake of the Khilafat, being a trust with you, which after all you abused and disgraced. Alas! you have shattered all the hopes the Moslems had reposed in you, and have rashly cut the chain which bound you to the other Moslem nations. As to Khilafat, it is undoubtedly so sublime that your decision cannot injure it. In every Moslem community are found some youths who are educated at foreign educational institutions whose main object is the spread of apostacy. Such education results in making the youths think of nothing other than materialism. These sorts of youths will get the greatest encouragement and support for publishing their deceptive ideas from the decisions of Turkey. Should the dictators succeed in their efforts of attaining their national objects and honour, then a spiritual and moral crisis is sure to follow. It will be taken as a precedent by other Moslem powers at the instance of the apostates who will be crying loud that there was no way for progress and reform but by throwing out Islamic Laws; and they will cite Turkey as the proof of their contention. But do we wish Turkey failure? No, we wish her to be guided by prudence and righteousness and to repent of what she has done. The resolution is passed and material law has been established in the territories. It is evident that Government relies for its independence and fame on the army which comes from the nation and the nation are true to their faith. It was more of a religious spirit that made them fight bravely in the last war than a national spirit. I have no doubt therefore that these measures will affect the hearts of the Turkish people; and should dictatorship prevent them from giving vent to their feelings through speech it cannot at any rate stop them from thinking, which will materialize when the time of action comes. "Out of the frying pan into the fire" is quite applicable to this unlucky Turkish nation. They got out of despotism to go under servitude, threw away the yoke of one despot only to take up the yokes of many.

A fallacy.

One may contend here that the resolution was approved of and passed by the delegates of the nation. But this a fallacy. Let us hear on this subject what the previous assembly who plunged themselves into the deep waters of the Turko-Greek war, have to say. Call Sami Bey, the veteran of the International Conference Present to us Nooruddin Pasha, the victor of Smyrna—the Pasha who after his victory declared that his was the last Islamic army that would be recorded in history, as if he was aware of the intentions of Mustafa Kamal. Call Raoof Bey, the Chief Minister in the days of the crisis. Call them all and ask for their true opinion. Where are they? And why were they brushed aside, and replaced by an assembly which seems more of a nominated nature than elected. Turkey enjoyed a high position in the eyes of other powers and had the great respect and sympathy of the Moslem world. But to-day she cannot claim them. The Powers have heaved a sigh of relief and have already begun to estimate her power by her own exclusive strength unsupported any longer. Fortunately for Mustafa Kamal, the pen of the great Powers have not as yet polluted the draft of the Treaty of Lausanne. As for Moslem nations, they have hung down their heads in shame for the acts of Mustafa Kamal and Ismat, before the non-Moslem nations of the world particularly the English. Mustafa Kamal had a conversation with a French Journalist—which was published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" between the lines of which you could read the ideas of Mustafa Kamal and Co., about Moslem brotherhood. He said, "Those were happiest times for Turkey when the Sultans of Turkey were not Caliphs." "Is it possible," he continued, "for a Caliph to look after his own affairs, and manage the problems of the Muslim nations of the whole world at one and the same time?" He further asked whether it was possible for a single man to undertake the fulfilment of the high spiritual duties of Khilafat. He opined that to think so was only a theory extracted from old books. He added that they (the Turks) had kept up "Khalifa" simply out of regard for the time-honoured traditions and that they solely provided for his material needs, while those who cried for the world-Khilafat had abstained from helping them. Then what did they cry for? Should the Turks alone bear the burden of the Khilafat and obey the decrees thereof? That was non-sense. Thus in their (Turk's) view point the successorship of the Holy Prophet for the guidance of his votaries and their unity was a fatal thing leading simply to deterioration and degradation. Woe the day that brought them this calamity unexpectedly and happy the day on which they got rid of it and now they could progress. Such are the beliefs that Mustafa Kamal drank deep in his French Alma Mater, or perhaps they are the ghosts of his fore-fathers that have possessed him. Whereas the irefutable fact is that but for the Khilafat Turkey would not have achieved the honour which she had enjoyed so long. Could you not, O, Turks have spared Islam this cruel blow, by convening a conference as requested by the Moslems of the world, where if you did not like to try to form a league of Moslem nations as required and enjoined by Islam, you could have got rid of this "pestilence" (Khilafat) as you thought it without demolishing the unifying symbolic structure of Islam and without allowing our enemies to scoff at us! But how could we expect that from him who could tell a French Journalist that their object was to leave everything Eastern and adopt Western things, and that if he (the journalist) found them deviated from that course for the time being then it was they (the Westerners) who had impeded them. So the set-back was temporary which they (the Turks) could not help and that if they corporeally were in the East their eyes were fixed on the West. The regions may vary but the civilization is uniform which at any cost must be attained. Likewise whenever any nation in the East gathered strength it tended to stoop to the West and inflicted a blow to the Orient. The same was done by Japan; the land consequently has begun to quake and roar from its very heart, crying out, "I am of the East which you look down upon. Clear away, therefore, from my back, or I am determined to devour you." We are at a loss to make out whether Mustafa Kamal despises Islam on account of the Arabs, or Arabs on account of Islam. On one side he closes Religious schools and abolishes Khilafat, objects to the laws of Islam and pilgrimage to Mecca, and on the other hand he prohibits wearing turbans and delivering sermon in Arabic in the mosques except by his sanction; appoints a commission to remove Arabic words from the Turkish language and replace them by Greek and French equivalents. This and other similar measures of his wound the very heart of Islam. The most hideous of his actions are, (1) putting a stop to Turkish Islamic Law Code; (2) and allowing a most prominent newspaper of Angora to say that the Quran was out of date.

Wanted a Muslim Conference at Mecca.

Thus, since the Turks have virtually thrown bombs on the dome of Islam, very nearly demonshing it, we the Mohammedans of other nations should take warning, persevere and prepare for an international Muslim Conference at the earliest possible date to discuss and adopt the best method for re-establishing Khilafat on a firm foundation. If Muslims remain indifferent to the Khilafat problem they will very soon find 4 or 5 Khalifas cropping up in various Muslim countries. As to ex-Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan, he cannot be re-elected Khalifa for under the present circumstances he possesses neither power nor nation. I do not mean by this statement to override the opinions that the Indian Muslims may have formed on this point but that is simply how I see it. Among the Muslim rulers we could name three persons as candidates for the office of Khilafat, viz., (1) The King of Egypt. (2) The Amir of Afghanistan, (3) King Husein. The former two under the present circumstances cannot officiate as a Khalifa, the first because his country as yet has not attained entire independence, the British troops protecting her and also because his investiture in Khilafat may rouse jealousy of the British towards him. As to the second named his country is so situated that it won't admit easy communication to other countries. Thus there remains only the third named, a proper candidate who may be elected for seven reasons (1) The majority of the Arabs have already made him obeisance and if we elect somebody else, then there will be two Khalifas which state of thing should be avoided at any cost. (2) He possesses both the Harems: Mecca and Medina. (3) He is a descendent of the Holy Prophet and the tradition that the Khilafat must remain in the Kuraish tribe is well-known to all Muslims though I do not put much stress on this point. (4) The obeisance of Muslims to him will tend to rescue Jazirat-ul-Arab from the present state of servitude. (5) He has his capital in Mecca, the holy centre of the Muslim world where annually pilgrimage, the demonstration of the unity of the Muslims of the world, takes place. (6) We do not find any other man better than he. (7) It will afford a safeguard for the "Haramain Sharifain" (the two sacred sites) from external attack and usurpation for the united feeling of reverence of the whole Muslim world will be centred in Mecca as the capital of the Khalifa.

To say that King Husein is under protection or that he is dishonest is wrong. On the other hand he is the sincerest man towards Islam. I do not mean that Muslims should make him obeisance unconditionally. I would suggest 4 conditions to be made with him before accepting him as Khalifa. (1) He should not accept any abetment in the self-determination of the Jazirat-ul-Arab including Iraq, Palestine and other provinces. (2) That Khilafat should be assisted by a Council composed of members representing all the Muslim nations of the world. (3) That during the pilgrimage season, he will not object to any Muslim suing for justice against any power by lawful means. (4) That he will endeavour without prejudice to bring about unity with Arab chiefs and assist them by all possible means. This is how I think and do not mean to [illegible] more mature ideas and [illegible] might have been formed by my [illegible] learned brethren who will be selected as delegates for the world Muslim Congress to be shortly held to deliberate and decide the problem. In conclusion I may humbly suggest that it will be very desirable to hold the Conference at Mecca during the pilgrimage season for it will carry much weight and effect.

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ASSAM COUNCIL.

REDUCTIONS IN BUDGET PROVISIONS

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, Apl. 2.

At a meeting of the Assam Legislative Council a motion to reject the provision of Rs. 93,150 for the Divisional Commissioners establishment was opposed on behalf of the Government and it was stated that so long as the Commissioners were in office, the removal of the establishment would seriously handicap their work.

The Hon. Mr. Reid pointed out that the abolition of the Commissioners was not a provincial, but an all India question and as such the local Council was not competent to deal with the question.

Col. Smiles moved an amendment for a nominal reduction of the provision by Rs. 1,000 chiefly to impress on the Government the necessity for ultimate abolition of the Commissionerships and it was carried.

A provision of Rs. 15,400 for the steam launch "Kestral" used by the Executive Members and Ministers was reduced to Rs. 5,400 and a provision of Rs. 16,270 for a saloon for the Railway Police Superintendent and of Rs. 33,600 for salaries of Deputy Superintendents were refused, but a motion to omit Rs. 79,616 under the Criminal Investigation Department was thrown out.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Apl. 2.

In the Legislative Council to-day an animated discussion centred round the motion of Raja of Ramanad to postpone consideration of the amendments to the Madras Religious Endowments Bill recommended by the Governor in his message to the Council on 17th March 1924 to sometime in March next. Before this motion was made Mr. C. R. Reddi raised a point of order that according to the requirements of the Government of India Act (Section 81) the Bill in question was not returned to the Council in whole or in part with amendments, but the President overruled the point and the discussion of Raja of Ramnad's motion continued. The supporters of the motion pointed out that public opinion in Presidency was unanimously against the Bill though some of its provisions they agreed were excellent. The Government had taken nearly a year assisted by expert legal staff to devise these amendments. Many of the members of the present Council were new men who had not had the opportunity of listening to the discussion on the Bill in the last Council.

The Advocate-General and the Law Member replying on behalf of Government pointed out that they were to act on the Government of India Act and not on Parliamentary practice. They thought there was nothing in the Government of India Act to prevent the return of the Bill to the new Council and said the Council was a corporation whose directorate alone could change. In other words it was an indissoluble Council with mortal members in it. The motion was lost by 41 votes against 60.

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GOVERNOR AT KOLHAPUR.

MAHARAJA'S WELCOME.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TRIBUTE.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur in the course of his speech at the State Banquet held in honour of His Excellency the Governor's first visit to the State, on the 2nd April said:—

Your Excellency, Colonel Pottinger, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of the sincerest pleasure that I accord a most hearty welcome to Your Excellency on your first visit to my capital. I appreciate it the more as I recognise that mine is the first Indian State to which Your Excellency has done the honour of paying a visit. It is looked upon as the Premier State in the Presidency as representing the line of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire. I know that it is not as rich as some other States. But I feel proud that as historically it is the Premier State, so also, in point of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne it yields to none.

Your Excellency has also by your visit here had the opportunity of meeting the various Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Agency, and I would like to take this opportunity to say how much we all deplore the dreadful accident which has deprived us of that talented Chief, Sir Parashramrao of Jamkhandi, in whom we have lost a popular and wise ruler as well as a genial and amiable friend. I deeply mourn his loss and I feel sure that every one here will wish to be associated with me in expressing heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Your Excellency may be aware of the services rendered by His late Highness, my revered and beloved father, both during the time of the great war and also the troublous period that preceded it. It is hardly a couple of years since I succeeded to the throne. I cannot of course boast of having done much during that short period. But as I had several occasions of saying, I am determined to continue ceaselessly the noble work of which my revered father has laid the foundations. I am keenly sensible of the heavy task before me and also its arduous nature.

But in carrying it out I am very lucky in having the hearty co-operation of my uncle Sir Pirajirao Bapusaheb who helped my late beloved father through thick and thin and whose sound advice and mature experience always stand me in good stead.

The education and uplift of the masses was the one great aim for the accomplishment of which my late revered father laboured throughout his life. That was the goal of his ambition and as a first step towards its fulfilment he gave orders for the introduction of free and compulsory education into the State. The initiative has already been taken but the task of carrying out the measure in full has fallen on my young shoulders. Since I took up the reins of Government, a substantial step has been taken towards its achievement resulting in a large accession to the number of schools and pupils. It was difficult, however, to provide trained teachers for the numerous schools opened in village of the State and our Training College had to be placed on a better footing and conducted on more practical lines. In the sphere of higher education too, I had to take up the work left unfinished. With the raising of its status to a full grade institution, our Rajaram College demanded more funds. To give the fullest effect to the measure they had to be provided. The difficulties of the situation have been enhanced by the failure of the later rains during the last monsoon. It has inflicted considerable hardship in some parts of my State necessitating the opening of some work to give them relief. Your Excellency has already seen it. When the work is completed it will provide additional supply of water to the suburbs of the City, Shahpuri and Bawada. The open spaces about these suburbs can then be utilised for house accommodation and the congestion in the City will be largely relieved. Pure air and pure water being thus made available the new tank, it is expected, will not only add to the amenities of life but tend in no small measure, towards reducing the mortality of the City. It is my sincere desire to make improvements in all branches of my Administration. With this object I have had to approach Your Excellency's Government for the loan of competent officers and I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging prompt and sympathetic help given to me both by His Excellency's predecessor, Sir George Lloyd and Your Excellency. Indeed but for it and the friendly advice and guidance which I have received from Government, my task especially in the beginning of my rule, would have been more difficult. I have to convey to Your Excellency personally my sense of gratitude for the sincere and friendly advice and assistance received from Your Excellency even during the short time I have had intercourse with Your Excellency. I am moreover, most thankful to Government for sending as my Residents experienced officers of genuine sympathy and tact like Colonel Merewether and Colonel Pottinger. Regarding the latter my great complaint is that by his uniform courtesy and affability he has so endeared himself to everyone that I am beginning to feel jealous of him. My only difficulty, however, is that by the time my Residents get to know well the Ruler and his surroundings and the peculiar difficulties of his position they either retire or go on long leave never to return. My acknowledgments are, nevertheless, due to Your Excellency for the prospect of our present popular Resident Colonel Pottinger being allowed to stay on here longer than his term. But this is not an occasion to air my grievances. In the British Districts Your Excellency has many more occasions to hear them than perhaps you care for and I trust Your Excellency will pardon me for this digression. Ladies and Gentlemen I cannot, however, leave this subject unless I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to my Dewan, Rao Bahadur R. V. Sabnis. He has all along been a staunch and loyal friend of my family, but since the death of my father he has been more than a friend to me. Ordinarily his long and meritorious services would have entitled him to a rest both long and happy, but I know that it is his love towards me that has inspired him to stay by my side in this rather difficult period of my life, and Gentlemen, as days pass I have learnt to value his counsel more and more. I am afraid I am tiring the patience of the ladies and gentlemen here, now to speak of the distinguished guest whose toast I am proposing. I cannot close, however, without expressing my heartfelt regret at the absence of Her Excellency Lady Wilson whose genial company we all miss on this occasion. I trust it may not be long before we have the pleasure of welcoming Her Excellency here.

One word more and I have done. It is to express my feelings of thankfulness to Mrs. Pottinger for the very great trouble she has taken in looking after the details of the arrangements of this Banquet. I have thanked Col. Pottinger for his help and advice but I must say I am more than grateful to Mrs. Pottinger whose charming presence and enlivening conversation always makes us forget the worries of official life. She has a charm of manner peculiarly her own.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to drink the health of our distinguished guest, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Governor replying to the Maharajah's speech said:—

Your Highness, Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country, Colonel Pottinger, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am much touched by the heartiness and sincere goodwill with which Your Highness has proposed and you Ladies and Gentlemen have pledged my health. This is, as Your Highness has remarked, my first visit to any Indian State, and yesterday and to-day will always remain in my memory as among the most interesting and enjoyable which it has been my good fortune to spend. My only regret is that Her Excellency was not able to come with me, for she would, I am sure, have shared my enjoyment to the full, and I trust that before very long it may be in her power to accept the cordial invitation which Your Highness has extended to her.

I have already, when laying the Foundation Stone of the Maharaja Shahu Chhatrapati Memorial, referred to the lofty character and great services to the Empire, and to his own community, of Your Highness' late father. It is now my pleasant duty to thank Your Highness for the welcome which you and your State have given me to Kolhapur, and to express my hope that your rule, which has begun under fortunate auspices, may be prolonged and prosperous. I have already learned to know Your Highness sufficiently well to be assured that in your zeal for the advancement of your State and for the progress of the Marathas as a whole you will not fall short of the traditions bequeathed to you by your father.

You are indeed fortunate in having at your side two of the most trusted of your father's counsellors, your uncle Sir Piraji Rao Bapu Saheb Ghatge, to whom you have referred in terms of well merited affection, and Rao Bahadur Sabnis, whose loyalty to your State and family has been proved by years of devoted service. With these and other counsellors around you, and above all with the ever-ready help and advice of Colonel Pottinger and before him of Colonel Merewether you have passed with credit to yourself and advantage to your State through the difficulties which must necessarily await a Prince during the days which immediately succeed his accession to the 'gadi' and have now a bright and prosperous future before you.

I have been particularly gratified by the cordiality of your references to Colonel Merewether and to Colonel Pottinger, and I sincerely hope that the cordial relations which have for many years past existed between the Maharajas of Kolhapur and the British officers appointed to reside at their Court may long continue. As you are aware, Your Highness, that ancient connection between the Government of Bombay and the States which have for more than a century been related to it politically, is about to suffer revision. How soon, and to what extent the impending changes will affect Kolhapur and with it the Southern Maratha Country States, and the States of the Deccan, has not yet been decided. I will however express the hope that, whatever the future may hold, the relations of Your Highness and other Chiefs with the Government of Bombay will be as cordial as they have ever been and that at the same time the personal friendships which have sprung up between you and myself and my officers will continue undiminished.

Your Highness has referred in feeling terms to the loss which the Southern Maratha Country and his own State in particular have suffered from the untimely death by a deplorable accident of Sir Parashramrao Bhau Saheb Patwardhan, the Chief of Jamkhandi. Sir Parashramrao was among the Chiefs who met me on my arrival at Bombay in December, and one of my first acts was to appoint him to be one of my Honorary A. D. C.'s a post which he had held under His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. He was a guest at my house and I was thus enabled to get to know him and to appreciate his good qualities, and his amiable and sportsmanlike spirit, and the news of his death, in such a tragic manner, at the time when he was preparing for the marriages of his children, meant to me the loss of one who had already become a friend. I associate myself most fully with Your Highness' expression of heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved family.

It has been a source of great pleasure to me to meet here so many of the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country. Some of them I had already had the pleasure of meeting in Bombay, while of others I have now made the acquaintance for the first time. I trust that I shall have the privilege of seeing more of you all at Mahableshwar, and of Ganeshkhind.

My visit to Kolhapur, though short, has been so packed with interest and with new experience that I scarcely know to what I should first refer. Of all that I have seen however perhaps the cheeta hunt is the strangest. We have all heard from our childhood of the hunting leopards of India, of the way in which they are slipped on their prey and of the lightning speed with which they pursue their quarry, and it was therefore a great pleasure to me to see such a hunt in real life. Your Kolhapur wrestlers are famous for their skill, and the exhibition of wrestling which I saw this afternoon was of great interest, all the more because the modus operandi differs very considerably from that to which I am accustomed. In mentioning also my visit to your Race Course, I must congratulate Your Highness on the high place which you took among the winning owners during the recent Bombay season. I have also both from Your Highness' words, and from all that I have seen during this visit obtained an insight into the fatherly care with which Your Highness watches over the administration of your State. I have seen your new tank, several educational institutions, and some of the medical institutions, in which as Your Highness knows, I take a most particular interest. Upon all of them it gives me great pleasure to offer Your Highness my congratulations. With such flourishing foundations, and with so much self-sacrificing devotion expended on their management, the health and the progress of the people of Kolhapur should be fully assured.

Before I close I desire again to thank Your Highness for the very cordial welcome which I have received in Kolhapur, and to say that my visit to you will leave in my mind the happiest memories. I wish Your Highness and your people, and the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country and their people, a prosperous future, and in particular I hope that the coming monsoon will prove more favourable than was the last, the partial failure of which has, as I have learned with much regret, caused considerable distress. I am, however, glad to learn that the measures which have been taken to deal with this distress have been successful in keeping it within comparatively narrow limits.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to rise and drink with me to the health of His Highness Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, Maharajah of Kolhapur.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public after his return from Native country where he had gone for change of climate, has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire disease, "Diabetes" may not lose this rare opportunity, as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. N. K. OKA, Headmaster Mun. A.V. School, Dongri, Bombay, writes on 29th November:—"I have much pleasure in writing that I am completely cured of my diabetes by Dr. Iyengar's treatment. I had been suffering from Diabetes since last four years and tried many medicines and also milk diet without any effect. I then tried Dr. Iyengar's treatment, which as every week passed brought on gradually reduction in sugar and also the specific gravity, which at the commencement of the treatment were nearly 6 per cent. and 1039 respectively. After the complete course, sugar was reduced to nil and sp.gr. 1020. I should like to recommend the suffering public Dr. Iyengar's infallible cure of Diabetes, which I am sure will give relief to any diabetic patients."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, opp. Post Office, Girgaum, Bombay. (4)

CAUSE LISTS.

(FRIDAY, April 4.)

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

183-24—Jamsetji E and D, vs Adamally Allibhoy, Rachael Moses, Payne & Co.
5145-23—Captain & V H H Sultan Umar bin Amad Shanshir Namazgung Bahadur and another vs Shavakshaw D Daver, Vachha and Co.
307-24—Pandia and Co, Yue Loong Hing Kee and Co, vs Gulamalli Valli Esa and another, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

110-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and M.
144-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and M.
3286-19—Kanga and S, Amratlal Liladhar v Luxmibai widow and others, Captain and V.
259-20—Craigie B and C, The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, vs Nusserwanji Ruttonji Nazar and Sons, Wadia T and Co.
2359-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand, vs Bhagwandas Gangaram, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

193-24—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Harjomandas vs Khatri Madhav Anand, In Person.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

431-24—Jamsedji R and D, Godavaribai wife of Shanker Nana v Bai Jinabai widow Atisha and ors.
4412-23—Unwalla P and P, Noormahomed Suleman Moosa v Haji Cassum Hatia Ilahi and ors.
334-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Dossabhoy Maganlal.
487-24—Captain and V, Rahimabai wife of Mahomed Ahmed v Haji Usman Valli, Tyabji D and Co.
523-24—Shah and Co, Moolchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.
4427-23—Payne and Co, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan v Aiswabai widow of Abdul Kader Latifi and others.
4888-23—Madhowji and Co., Rai Bahadur Baldeodas Shivnarayan v The Adar Electrical and Engineering Co.
426-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Yusuf v Kaderbhoy Dossaji.
642-24—Ferreira and V, Ratilal Purshotamdas and others v Yeshwant Ramchandra and others.
646-24—Soonderdas and Co, Ardeshir Jamsetji Yasigra v Pestonji Navroji Driver.
4653-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Babubhai Hirachand v Vora Essoofali Valiji and others.
5190-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvri widow v Hormusji Cursetji General and another, Wadia G and Co.
162-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Navroji Cursetji Postwalla, vs Bhagwandas Laxmichand, Motichand and D.
335-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, vs Liladhar Kalidas.
647-24—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji vs Mahomed and Bros, Malbari Husan Moosa and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
653-24—Thatte and Co, Adam Haji Esmail, vs Latif Baba Kazi.
669-24—Dastur and Co, Dinshaw M Dastoor and Co v The Bombay Stationery Equipment Co, Rustomji and G.
702-24—Shroff and L, Sorabji Hormusji vs Bode and another, The Auto Importing Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2069-19—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Latif Ayub Haji Jaffer and others, vs Haroon Haji Jaffer and another, Jamsetji R and D.

FOR PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shrinan Vedan Rajab Kokkal, vs Malabar Timber Co Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

2849-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.
3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupaji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sakerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co
3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sim v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.
3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.
3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas, Motichand and D.
3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.
3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jugmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.
3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.
3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla and Co.
3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibrahim Haji Gany Karim and anr, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.
3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Maulabaksh v Kursum daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.
1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Walji, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.
3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.
2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kallianji Thakar and others, Jan Mahomed Karim, Edgelow G W and Co.
2123-21—G B Pandya, Harnarayen Umedram, Jan Mahomed Karim Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3024-20—Wadia G & Co, Muncherji Cursotji Khambatta vs British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie and Co.
646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand and J.
869-21—Raghvava N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Sattar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.
684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.
737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.
743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.
758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.
765-21—Hiralal, Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.
782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.
811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.
869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.
873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhogmal and anr v Kanialal Banslal, Purnanand C and J.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.
3607-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.
2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.
3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.
2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.
704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.
642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Saragally and ors v Abdul Rayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.
26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bahlibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.
14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.
16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.
10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, April 3.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longeloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1	7	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dimond Chula per lb.	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per	1	10	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Check Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	2	0
Phoenix " "	7	2	0
Swan Finlay "	7	2	0
Hindustan "	7	2	0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand "	8	10	0
Bombay United	8	10	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
Spring	9	8	0
E D Rachael			
Gabrun no. 5124			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Through Messrs. Hussain Abdul Rehman and Co.

BOMBAY, April 3.

The market to-day opened with a further declining tendency. Old Crop was quoted at sh. 25. As was anticipated by us elsewhere this morning, the market experienced a heavy decline in the afternoon, so much so that business was done at sh. 27/3 old crop and at sh. 25 and 24 respectively in New crop. There has again in the evening been a reaction and old crop prices have been advanced by 4 to 5 d. per cwt. There is no great fluctuation in spot prices. Buyers have made their appearance even with the re-action.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 26 per cwt.
Shipment March sh. 27/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April sh. 27/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June/July, 25 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/September sh. 24 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental B.R.B. Beet sugar Ready Rs. 25/8 to 25/12 per cwt.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 3400 bags, showing a moderate demand for spot sugar.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

INDIA AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

"A MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY"

Mr. John S. Hoyland, Professor, Hislop College, Nagpur, writes in mil week in the "New Leader," the weekly organ of the Labour Party:

"Sir,—As one who has lived for many years in close contact with educated Indians, may I express through your columns my disappointment with the statement of the Labour Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords? I fear it is true that Englishmen, both in this country and in India, have little conception of the strength and depth of the national movement in India.

Since 1919 there has rapidly been going forward in that country a process of wholesale alienation of the Indian mind and of Indian sympathies from the British, and from the systems which the British have introduced.

It is of no use at this stage of affairs to draw attention, as was done in the debate in the House of Lords, to the manifold blessings which British rule has conferred upon India. The attitude of India to such benefits, unaccompanied by the gift of freedom, is summed up in a sentence occurring in a recent article by the foremost living exponent of Indian philosophy, "There are men in the East who spend sleepless nights in cursing God because He has allowed these civilisers to get into their lands."

Nor is it of any avail to dwell upon the divisions of India, and upon her unfitness for self-government. The politically-minded classes of India (and it cannot be too strongly insisted that those classes are *not* merely the "intelligentsia," but that since 1919 they have come to include many scores of millions of unlettered peasants even from the remotest forest-villages) are convinced that India *can* govern herself, that she has the sacred and inalienable right of being allowed to govern herself, and that we British are cruelly depriving her of this right.

It was suggested in the debate in the House of Lords that the reforms have worked well. Such an idea must appear fantastic to anyone who has examined at close hand the working of dyarchy. Under the conditions now existing in India dyarchy leads direct to a position of impossible friction, in which it may be needful for the administration to force through by certification the Budget provisions for "reserved" subjects, whilst accepting the total refusal of a Legislature to grant supplies for "transferred" subjects.

Affairs in India have come to a pass in which the one hope of fruitful and friendly co-operation between the British and Indian peoples lies in the granting of a generous and uncompromising measure of real self-government. To wait till the Reformed Constitution comes up for revision in 1929 will be entirely fatal.

The present Government has a magnificent opportunity before it for inaugurating a new epoch in the relationships between India and England. It believes in self-government for India. Is it, or is it not, going to have the courage of its convictions?"

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE SANITATION ROUND.

Under the Auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round was taken in C and D Wards of the city on Sunday last (the 30th March) with the following gentlemen:—(1) Mr. K. J. Dubash, (2) Mr. R. M. Bhatt, (3) Mr. D. S. Savardekar, (4) Mr. Syed Munawar, (5) Mr. V. L. Kolhatkar, (6) Mr. C. N. Joshi, (7) Mr. R.G. Advanikar.

The party proceeded from the League's Head Office to Girgaum Back Road and in the Court Yard of House No. 159 and in Ramjee Purshotam's chawls found kachra and filth scattered indiscriminately. The party then visited Shimpi's chawls, Khotachi Wadi and observed several insanitary places, unmetalled lanes and by-lanes. The Improvement Trust would do acquire this congested locality and re-build upon it on a sanitary model. Nanabhai's chawls at Rugbhat Lane and Jivanjee Maharaj's chawls were next visited. Some chocked up drains and unswept and uncleansed house gullies were observed here.

Zaoba's Wadi was the last locality visited The passage to the wadi from Thakurdwar side is too narrow to admit of two vehicles at a time. There are about 50 chawls with a population of about 5,000. To ensure safety of so many lives against accidents like fire, it is incumbent upon the Municipality to see that the passage is widened and that a line of communication between Zaoba's wadi, Navi wadi and Mugbhat is opened at an early date. The party dispersed at 10-30 a.m.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 2, 1924.

Cotton	19060 Bales
Wheat	3692 Cwts
Linseed	11653 "
Rape etc.,	6461 "
Gingellyseed	1493 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	197 "
Castorseed	2958 "
Rice	5994 "
Myrabollams	20633 "
Cottonseed	10604 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1276 "
Juwar	5027 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	69 "
Bajri	1928 "
Coal	1455 Tons

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BHURGRI MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your issue of to-day's date has brought the happy news of the formation of Bhurgri Memorial Committee for the purpose of collecting funds to raise a memorial in honour of the late Mr. Bhurgri. In view of the valuable services rendered to Indians in general and to Mohamedans in particular; by the esteemed deceased, it is no more than just for ourselves to take steps to do something to perpetuate him in the memories of the coming generations. But what the interested public is usually anxious to know on such occasions is the form which this popular expression of appreciation takes.

Hitherto the usual form given to such expression is a full size statue or a bust. But of late it has been observed that the public have begun to look upon it in a more business-like way—that is to say that these memorials are expected to be not only memorials but to serve some other useful purpose also. To call forth a single recent instance, I may quote the memorial to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It pained not a few men to see something like Rs. 60,000 (£ 4,000), go to the pocket of the sculptor alone besides perhaps another equal sum consumed in its passages, erection etc. And all this for what? Only for the venerable City Father to stand on the Corporation gate and passively watch over the Municipal affairs, or rather now and then see public ordered out of their own Council Hall and the all-powerful autocrats sanction huge grants to anything and everything provided it is unpopular.

It is upto the Bhurgri Memorial Committee to keep the fact in mind that it is time we gave up this statue worship and spent our moneys in more useful ways e.g. in establishment of an educational institution on National lines which may not only perpetuate the memory of the deceased but turn out many an equal, if not better patriot.

It would be much better if they publish the form of the memorial sanctioned or likely to be sanctioned by them.—Yours etc.,

A MUSLIM.

Bombay, Apl. 1.

PATHAN TERRORISM IN SUBURBS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent deserves the gratitude of the people of Salsette in giving publicity in your esteemed columns to the grievances of the inhabitants of Goregaon near Andheri, owing to the murderous raid of the Pathans on a Marwari's house. I hope the article has caught the eye of our Government and Police authorities. No wonder these Brobdignagnian fellows dare to bully the Lilliputians of Salsette and reign supreme there. However in this recent incident the Police of Andheri do really deserve the special recognition of Government. Sub-Inspector Joseph Caitan of Andheri has already arrested three of these Pathans armed with revolvers, one of whom was in possession of one Revolver 11" long, 5½" up the barrel (6 chambers) with 95 rounds of cartridges in 4 boxes, Belgium make, and was arrested on the 30th ultimo, at 1 p.m. Gundoli Road, opposite the Bombay Electric Company, Andheri, by the same Sub-Inspector.

The Sub-Inspector has captured no less than 3 formidable revolvers during the last two months. This really speaks volumes in his favour and his superior Officer ought to recommend a man of such pluck and promote to a higher grade of Police Service.—Yours, etc.

Resident of Andheri.

THE TESTING TIME.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON INDIA.

In the course of a speech at Swindon in mail week Col. Wedgwood said:

"We had set India on the peaceful path towards self-government. The die had been cast. Nothing that the old governors could do now could stop India securing, some day, Dominion Home Rule. All parties were pledged to it. But the relations between the two races during the testing time would influence vitally the manner and temper of the separation. We were distrusted in India. We must get into touch again. We did not want to be governors: we wanted a union of free peoples. They did not want to be governed; they wanted to develop in safety and sure of our good will. It could not be beyond the wit of man to devise satisfactory assurances and friendly relations between two equally inexpert and equally struggling democracies. But if that was to be done all men of good will must play their part. If Indians sneered at all English as tyrants and blood-suckers, the worlf in us would meet the wolf in them. And if English M.P.'s sneered at Indians as being cowardly and dirty in their habits, even our best friends in India might be excused a desire for non-co-operation. It illustrated the difficulties to be faced by peacemakers when one learnt that the speech of Mr. Mitchell Banks, listened to with loathing and disgust in a Conservative House of Commons, was translated verbatim into Hindu and Urdu, and circulated throughout India by the hundred thousand in order to create race hatred, as a sample of what Englishmen really thought of Indians. That must stop. We could not risk turning India into another Ireland.

PUNDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, the Secretary, Pandharpur Orphanage in the course of his speech delivered yesterday at Prarthana Samaj observed:—

Christian Mission Societies have been working amongst the masses and helping them in their distress, by opening famine camps when necessary, also hospitals, schools, orphanages, rescue homes. Amongst the Indians our church can legitimately claim to be pioneers in such works and it is this spirit that enabled our late president Sir N. G. Chandavarkar to guide the Social Service League as its President. It is such a work that our Samaj undertook 50 years ago at Pandharpur. To our shame it must be admitted that this holy place was profaned by the sin of infanticide. High class Hindu widows are forbidden to remarry. This enforced widowhood naturally leads to secret motherhood. To avoid detection, the poor widow led astray, has per force to hide her shame by resorting to places like Pandharpur or Kakor under the pretext of pilgrimage and there arrange secret delivery and often to leave the child killed or throwing them on the roadside or in the river. Many a child thus died unnatural death. It is a blot on Hindu Society which while priding itself on its kindness even to animals, allows this infanticide without raising its finger to prevent it. We save the children, nurse them and give them a chance of life. Many such are saved, educated and settled in life by our institution. Our silent work undeterred by uncharitable criticism, goes on to make their lives useful by service or remarriage. Thus our institution protects poor helpless widows from a life of misery and shame. The infant mortality has not considerably deceased. Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Government member, visited our institution last October and testified to its efficient management. Our difficulties are many. Our building is old and insufficient. We have to spend much on maintaining a necessary staff.

We give shelter to widows before delivery to assure them safe and secret delivery. This helps us in saving infant life which would otherwise be drugged by hot medicines used for abortion. It also serves a useful purpose of giving our matron an opportunity of winning them by sweet persuation to a path of morality and married life. Lately by her efforts in this direction every year half a dozen widows are remarried and resettled in life. Last year we went a step further and represented to Government that we would be glad to receive and train female convicts sentenced for infanticide. Government agreed and sent three such widow convicts to us. They stay even after their agreement period and one such widow was remarried recently. Thus we reform even criminals. We pray to God to give us many more opportunities of serving sinners and the despised. To others it may seem a work indignified. To us it is a holy work. We wash society's sins and thus serve humanity and bring it back to God our common Father.

Creeps on Unawares

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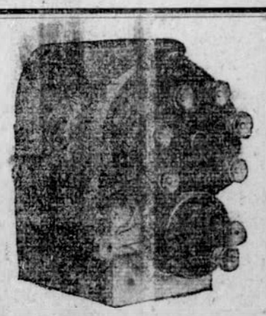

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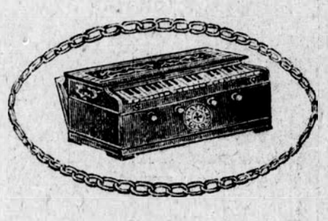

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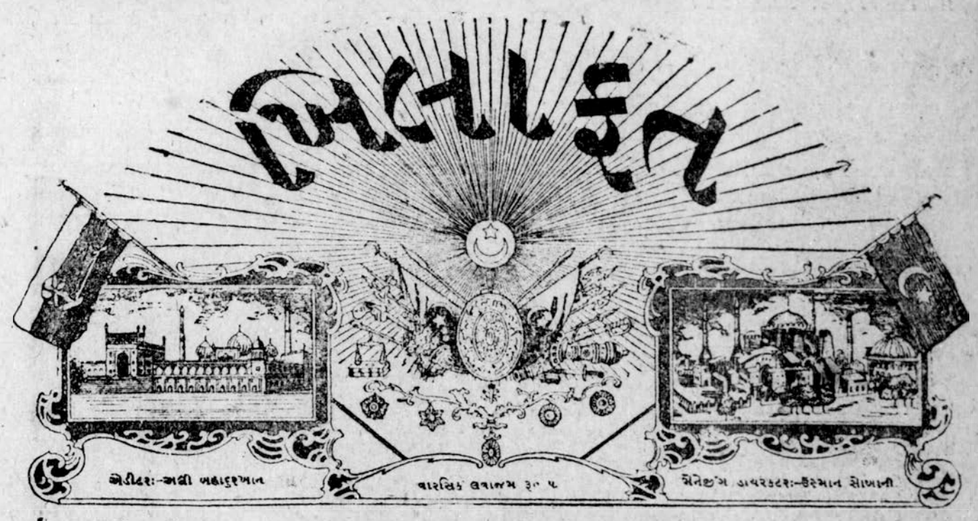

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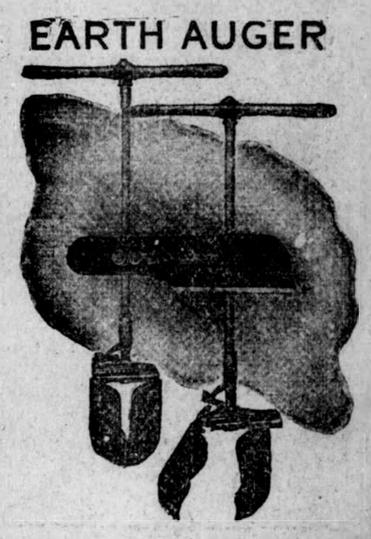

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